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THE FISHERMAN.

The wind whistles shrill, the glass is still falling,
The skies are dark with the unshed snow;
Far out in the harbor the gulls are calling,
Out in the bay you can hear them calling;
Cast her adrift, up mainsail and go.

With the kiss of our dearest,
Our best-loved and nearest,
Still fresh on our lips,
We must sail, must sail,
For the fish must be caught;
We may tarry for naught,
So out and away in the teeth of the gale.

Down past the wharves we are silently gliding
Down past the islands and into the bay;
Down past the steamers at anchor riding,
Huge floating freighters in safety riding,
Out in the fume, the fret and the spray.

For when fish can be taken
All must be forsaken;
No matter who calls,
We must sail, must sail,
Though the wife be a-sighing
And the children a-crying,
We must earn our bread in the teeth of the gale.

Though the ropes be stiff and the sleet be stinging,
What matter is it, if the fish bite free,
For deep in our hearts we can hear a-singing,
Yea! well-loved voices we hear a-singing,
Welcome home from the gale and the sea.

For again to our dearest,
Best loved and nearest,
With the wind astern
We shall sail, shall sail,
When the fish are all caught,
We shall tarry for naught,
But up and away from the teeth of the gale.

—Boston Transcript.

THE EGOTIST AND HIS PICTURE

An egotist sat down one day
To look the family album through;
The dust of years upon it lay,
The clasp with verdigris was blue.

Aunt Hettie's picture made him smile,
He laughed at dear old Uncle John
And marveled at the funny style
Of all the clothing he had on.

At Cousin Grace's photograph
He looked awhile and turned his head
Endeavoring to choke a laugh—
For she, so gladsome once, was dead.

How awkwardly she seemed to stand,
The happy bride of long ago;
On Reuben's shoulder lay her hand,
He had his oiled hair parted low.

At last the egotist espied
The picture of a boy who gazed
At something far away, squint-eyed
And seemingly a little dazed.

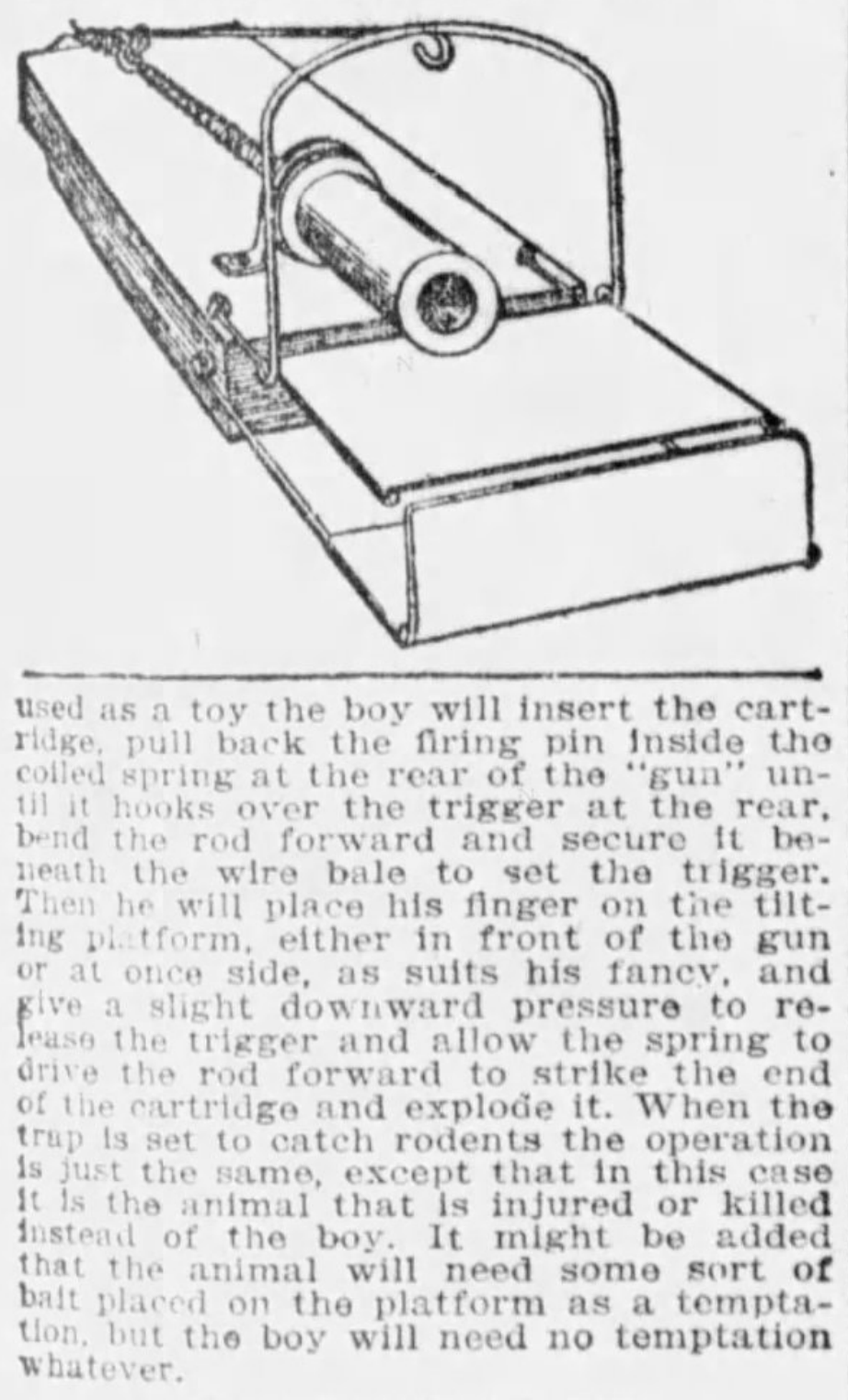
His ears hung out like wings, his hair
Was plastered down across his brow;
His clothes—alas, what boy would dare
To venture out in such things now?

The egotist gazed for awhile
Upon the homely boy, then o'er
His features broke a sickly smile—
He was an egotist no more.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Gun on the Animal Trap.

If the small boy don't steal or borrow this new mouse trap to celebrate the Fourth of July with, we shall be very much mistaken, for he can make just about as much noise and run just as much risk of blowing off a hand or putting out an eye with this trap as he can with the toy cannon designed especially for the above form of celebration. When used as a toy the boy will insert the cartridge, pull back the firing pin inside the coiled spring at the rear of the "gun" until it hooks over the trigger at the rear, bend the rod forward and secure it beneath the wire bale to set the trigger. Then he will place his finger on the tilting platform, either in front of the gun or at once side, as suits his fancy, and give a slight downward pressure to release the trigger and allow the spring to drive the rod forward to strike the end of the cartridge and explode it. When the trap is set to catch rodents the operation is just the same, except that in this case it is the animal that is injured or killed instead of the boy. It might be added that the animal will need some sort of bait placed on the platform as a temptation, but the boy will need no temptation whatever.

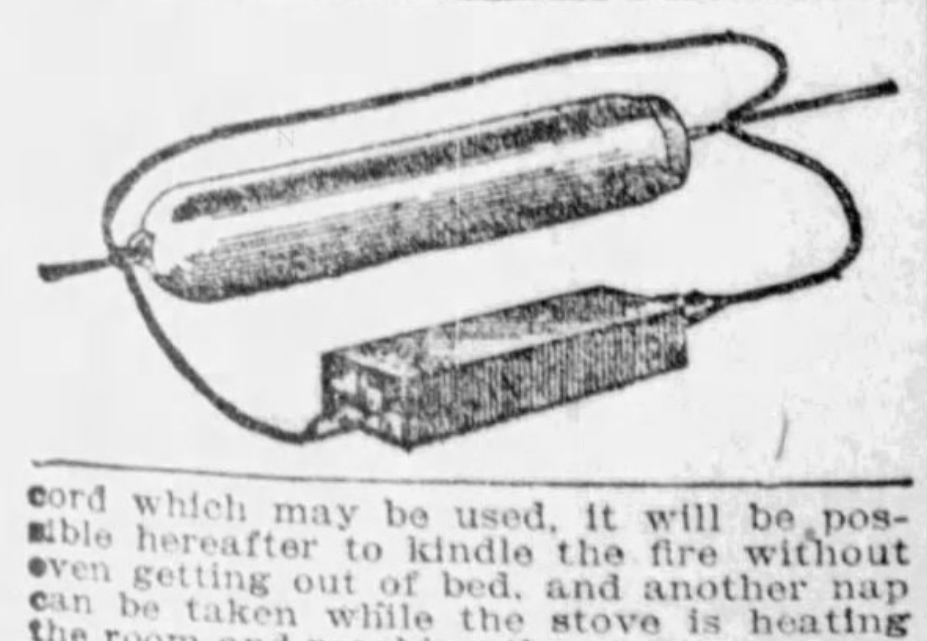


HE HAD A HAND IN IT.

The students of a certain Philadelphia school had been playing a number of practical jokes, and the ringleaders, being caught at their pranks, were severely reprimanded by the professor. They determined to get even by playing a joke on him, according to the Philadelphia Ledger, and so they put a soft preparation of tar on the handrail of the stairway that the professor might get his hand in it when coming downstairs. The learned gentleman was angry at the joke played on him, and when the students assembled that morning he questioned them as to who put the tar on the rail. There was no response, and after waiting a reasonable time the professor, taking a silver dollar from his pocket, said: "I will give this dollar to the boy telling me who had a hand in it." No one answered, and then a little fellow, caught by the bribe, volunteered: "Please, sir, I can tell!" "Well, Willie, who was it?" "And you won't whip me if I tell?" "No; I won't whip you." "Please, sir, you had a hand in it!"

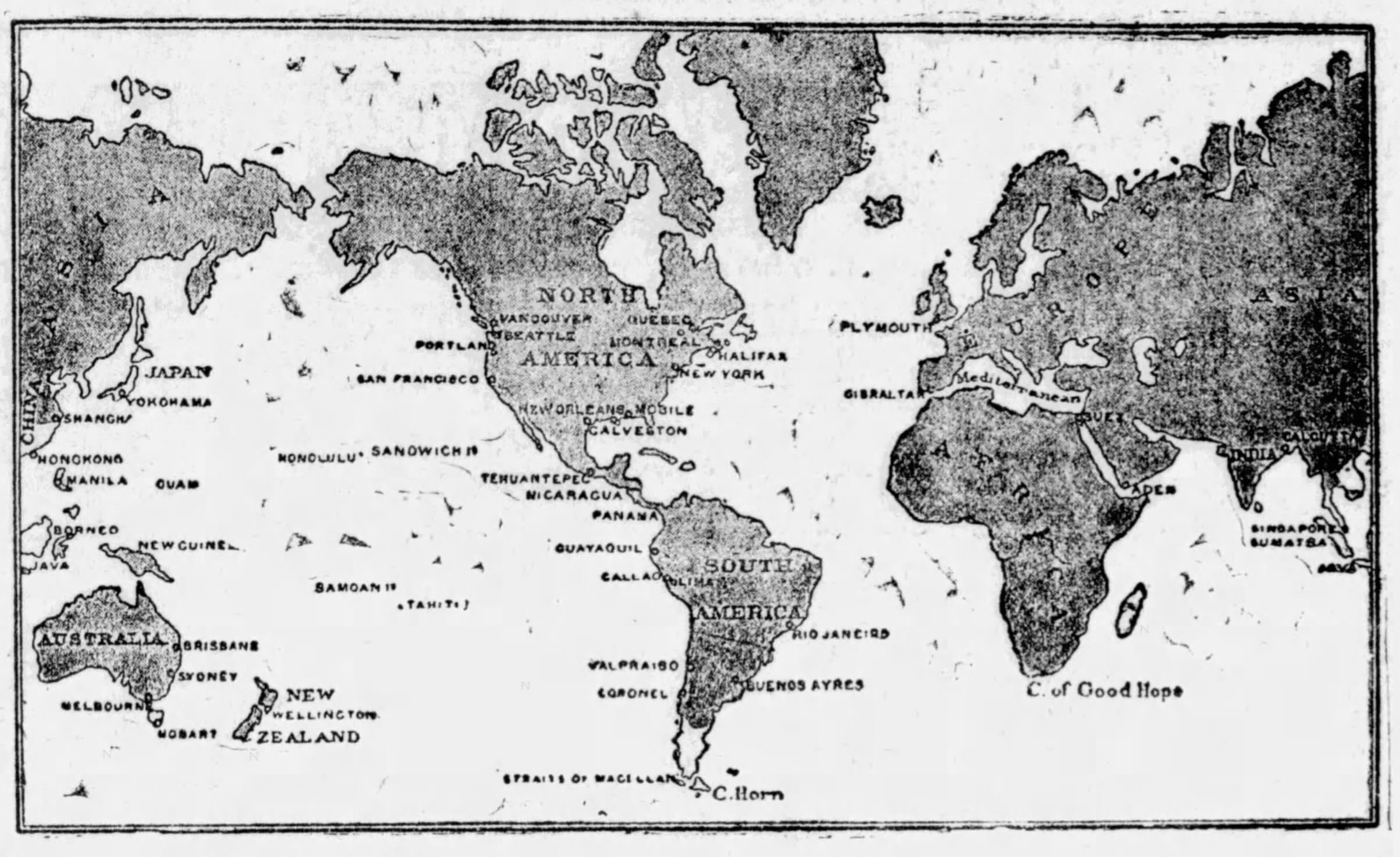
Lights the Fire in a Hurry.

For the housekeeper who dislikes to build the fire in the morning or is always in a great hurry, a New York inventor has patented a novelty which will perform this task by simply pulling a cord. As there is no limit to the length of the cord which may be used, it will be possible hereafter to kindle the fire without even getting out of bed, and another nap can be taken while the stove is heating the room and reaching the proper temperature to cook the breakfast. This apparatus is intended to be placed in the stove the night previous, together with a pile of wood or coal, leaving out the usual kindlings at the bottom. It will be seen that the lighter is in two parts; the upper one contains a small quantity of oil or gasoline, and the lower the igniting means. A removable plug confines the oil, and the wires are arranged inside the stove in such a manner that the plug is withdrawn and the blaze started at the same instant. As the latter burns the combustible material inside the chamber before attacking the wood or coal, the oil has time to thoroughly soak the contents of the firebox and prepare the fuel for rapid burning.



The Interoceanic Canal

History of the Various Projects to the Present Time, by S. S. Knabenshue.



The capture of Constantinople by the Turks under Mohammed II. in 1453, together with the fact that Egypt and the isthmus of Suez were in the possession of the Moslems, cut off all access to India and Southwestern Asia from the Christian nations of Europe. True, the trade still continued; but it was carried on by Moslems, not by Christians. In 1486, six years before Columbus made his first voyage, the Cape of Good Hope was discovered, and it was conjectured that around it lay the sea route between Europe and the Indies; but it was not until 1497 that Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese navigator, rounded it on his epoch-making voyage from Lisbon to Calicut, then the chief commercial port of the Indian coast.

The Portuguese navigators, who were seeking and who found the sea route around the southern cape of Africa, between Europe and Asia, shared the almost universal belief of their time that the world was flat. Christobal Colon, whom we know as Christopher Columbus, believed that the earth is a sphere. Therefore he reasoned that by sailing boldly westward across the unknown expanse of the Atlantic ocean, he could reach the Indies in a direct line, instead of trying to find a way southward around Africa. He was not successful in obtaining backing for an expedition to test the truth of his theory, until he appealed to the sovereigns of what is new Spain—King Ferdinand of Aragon and Queen Isabella of Castile—whose marriage united those kingdoms and laid the foundations of Spanish greatness.

One error of Columbus arose from the fact that he had no means of computing the circumference of the earth. So, when he reached the islands in the Atlantic between North and South America, he believed that he had gained the Indies. When he reached Cuba, he believed he was on the coast of the dominions of the Grand Khan of Cathay—which was the name Europeans gave to China.

For more than two hundred and fifty years, the idea was predominant in Europe that America was but a group of islands, large and small. At first it was supposed that the West India islands was a part of the archipelago southeast of Asia. But in 1513, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, a Spanish explorer, who had heard from the natives of a great sea beyond the mountains of the isthmus of Panama, climbed to a mountain peak of that isthmus, from which he saw the expanse of the mighty Pacific. Look at the map, and you will see that this isthmus extends almost east and west. Balboa looked south to view the Pacific. Hence he named it the South Sea (Mar del Sud), by which title it is still referred to frequently. This discovery was on September 15, 1573, seven years after the death of Columbus. Balboa later built four small vessels and explored the western shores of America for many miles north and south of the isthmus.

It being thus shown that the South Sea, whose immense width was, of course, unknown, lay between America and India, the islands which Columbus had discovered were called the West Indies, because Europeans must sail west to reach them; and the islands off southeastern Asia, which had hitherto been called the Indies, were thereafter known as the East Indies.

From that time until the beginning of the nineteenth century, the proposition was entertained that it was possible to get through America by navigable channels, and thus to reach the South Sea, and ultimately Indie. The two great land grants made by the English crown—to the London and the Plymouth companies—gave America from the Atlantic to the South Sea. No longer than about two hundred years ago, a vessel was built in Virginia, constructed in sections, to be put together after it was carried over the Alleghany mountains, that it might be launched on the waters of the South Sea! The French explorers, who had traversed the great middle valley, and knew that the Mississippi river emptied into a gulf which was part of the Atlantic, must have laughed heartily over Virginian ignorance.

The Spaniards, from the discovery of the Pacific by Balboa in 1513, for the next half-century, were earnest in the attempt to discover a reputed "small river" which gave a passage between the South Sea and the Atlantic. In 1551, Lopez de Gomara, after making a voyage to America, and visiting the Atlantic coast of Central America and the isthmus of Panama, proposed that a maritime canal be constructed across one of the three isthmuses, Tehuantepec, Nicaragua and Panama.

So far as the writer can ascertain, Gomara was the first man to propose the construction of an isthmian canal—certainly a daring project for his day and generation, and even now only on the eve of realization. His words are worthy of remembrance—they being embodied in a memorial to Philip II.: "It is true there are mountains and difficulties which obstruct the way, but it is also true that there are men capable of overcoming them. Resolve to do the work, and after that it will cost but little to find the means of carrying it out. For a king of Spain who has the treasures of the India at his command, it would always be easy to do that which, for any other person, would be but a possibility."

Philip II. was so impressed that he sent out Captain Antonelli, an engineer and military instructor, to explore the Nicaragua route, in 1567. In 1595 the same monarch instructed the governor of Porto Rico to send an expedition to explore this route, via the San Juan river, Lake Nicaragua, and "the rivers that flow west into the gulf of Nicoyo." Thirty-nine years later, in 1620, Diego de Mercado submitted to Philip III. his famous plan for a canal via the Nicaraguan isthmus.

In 1701, William Patterson, a Scotchman, presented to King William of England, a plan for building an interoceanic canal across the isthmus of Panama (then called Darien), and for the seizure of Havana and Hawaii, which would be outposts to defend the canal. He was a far-sighted man, and, as events have shown, some two centuries ahead of his age.

In 1745 and 1744 the Tehuantepec route was investigated by the Spaniards. In 1781, the Nicaragua route was again examined by Spanish engineers, and reported upon. Later there was an attempt by England to get possession of the Nicaraguan route; and, in 1814, a decree was promulgated by the Spanish cortes authorizing the construction of a canal by the Tehuantepec route.

Shortly after Mexico gained her independence, in 124, a detailed survey was made of the Tehuantepec route. From that time to 1879, there were 21 surveys, concessions, etc., none of which materialized into actual work. In this year, Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who had completed the Suez canal, convened in Paris an international congress to discuss the construction of the canal over the Panama route. A company was organized, and, on February 28, 1881, the first corps of canal employes arrived at Colon. This company was forced into liquidation in 1889. The Panama scandals followed in 1892-93, and eventually the work fell into the hands of a new company. From this the United States has agreed to purchase its works, franchises and rights for $40,000,000, and the treaty by which this country will build the canal is now before the Colombian congress.

The map above shows the principal commercial ports of the world whose commerce will be promoted by the new Panama canal. The following table, which the writer copies from the April Bulletin of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, shows the distances between various important places by the present routes, and the distances via Panama:

From—	To—	Via Cape Horn.	Via Cape of Good Hope.	Via Panama Canal.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
New York	San Francisco	14,840	......	5,199
	Port Townsend	......	......	6,074
	Iquique	......	......	4,021
	Coronel	......	......	4,838
	Shanghai	......	......	10,885
	Yokohama	17,679	16,190	9,835
	Melbourne	13,502	13,290	10,427
	Manila	......	......	11,585
	Hawaii	......	......	......
	Callao	10,689	......	3,359
	Guayaquil	11,471	......	2,864
	Valparaiso	9,750	......	4,630
New Orleans	San Francisco	15,052	......	4,698
	Port Townsend	......	......	5,477
	Iquique	......	......	3,420
	Coronel	......	......	4,237
	Guayaquil	11,683	......	2,263
	Callao	10,901	......	2,758
	Valparaiso	9,962	......	4,029
	Yokohama	......	......	9,234
	Shanghai	......	......	10,284
	Manila	......	......	10,984
Liverpool	San Francisco	14,690	......	8,038
	Port Townsend	......	......	8,813
	Melbourne	13,352	......	13,166
	New Zealand	12,400	13,975	......
	Hong Kong	18,030	15,501	......
	Yokohama	17,529	16,040	12,574
	Guayaquil	11,821	......	5,603
	Callao	10,539	......	6,098
	Valparaiso	9,600	......	7,369
	Hawaii	......	......	......

THE WIDOW'S COW.

Kansas City Journal.

At the meeting of bankers in Clay Centre last week F. P. Blake, responding to the toast "Securities," told of a pretty young widow who got into financial straits and borrowed from his bank $20 on the security of a fine Jersey cow. It nearly broke her heart she said, to pledge the animal, which was almost as dear to her as her children. Then came a long period in which she renewed the note time after time, sometimes paying interest, sometimes not, and always distressing the bank officers with her sorrowful talk. "One day," proceeds the story, "she showed up in a more sorrowful frame of mind than usual, with more tears, and wetter tears also, than usual, announced that she had given up the struggle. The cow was dead and she was wearing her life out under the weight of a debt unsecured and which she saw no prospect of ever being able to pay. She wanted it discharged. The cashier took to the woods, telling Blake that it was no use for the bank to monkey longer with that paper; to treat the woman as nicely as he could making her burden as light as possible, dry up the fountain of tears, then go over to the Register of Deeds' office with her, and have the mortgage released. All of which Blake did in his smoothest and most gentlemanly way. Just as they were coming out of the courthouse curiosity got the better of him and more as a space filler than anything else, he said:

"Madam, now that this is all settled, when did your cow die and how did it happen?"

She had wiped her tears away by this time, and was radiant and smiling, a poem in contradictions. Turning to him, she said:

"My dear boy, you tell that sweet cashier of yours that the butcher killed the cow two years ago."

HERE IS A UNIQUE WAY TO TEST YOUR LUNGS

LIFTING THE DICTIONARY BY YOUR BREATH.

Every boy that reads this paper, no doubt, has, at one time or another, blown his breath into a paper bag to make it swell out like a balloon, and then struck it a sharp blow to make it pop like a pistol. Now here is a somewhat different use to make of the bag, and you will be astounded at the result.

Get a long, narrow bag, made of stout manila paper, and lay it flat on a table, near the edge, so that you may sit in your chair and, holding the mouth of the bag conveniently in your hand, blow your breath into the bag.

You may now, by means of this simple device, test the power of your lungs. Have half a dozen books near at hand, varying in size and weight from a small volume to an unabridged dictionary. Begin with the small volume, laying it on the flat bag as it is stretched along the table, and see how easily you can lift the book by blowing into the bag.

Then take the next heaviest book, and so on, until you come to the big dictionary, and you will be astonished at yourself when you see the bag inflate even under that gigantic volume, and lift it from the surface of the table.

In Hostile Red

A ROMANCE OF THE MONMOUTH CAMPAIGN

By J. A. ALTSHELER

Author of "In Circling Camps," "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Herald of the West," etc.

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CHAPTER XIII.

HESSIAN WRATH.

There was a narrow lawn in front of Mr. Desmond's house, and between that and the street an ornate iron fence. As I opened the gate that permitted egress, I saw Belfort and Schwarzfelder leaning upon the fence, while Waters hovered near. The two officers were twirling their mustaches after the most approved style of the Old World dandies, and were looking at me in a manner that I could interpret only as insolent. I inferred at once that they and the Frenchman Waters were responsible for the search, and had gone there to enjoy a triumph containing the sweetest of flavor, my exposure and disgrace compelled by my own act. I became sure of it when I saw the look of triumph on the faces of Belfort and Schwarzfelder give way to one of surprise and disappointment.

"Where is your prisoner, Lieutenant Melville?" exclaimed Belfort, unable to control himself.

I gave him a stare as haughty as I knew how to make it.

"Did I understand you to ask where my prisoner was, Lieutenant Belfort?" I asked.

Both he and Schwarzfelder nodded.

"Permit me to remark that this is very extraordinary," I said, continuing my haughty manner, which suited my state of mind. "I am sent on a secret errand of great importance by Sir William Howe, and before I can report to him I am called to account concerning it in the streets of Philadelphia by one of his majesty's sub-lieutenants. Or perhaps I have made a mistake, and General Howe has resigned in your favor. Do I have the pleasure of addressing General Belfort, and not Lieutenant Belfort?"

I gave him an extremely polite bow as I added the last sentence, and my tone grew most humble. But he did not seem to appreciate my homage. His face turned red.

"Lieutenant Melville," he said, "I shall have satisfaction for this insolence."

"Don't make a fuss about it," I said lightly. "I was merely speaking for your good, because if I had reported to you earlier than to Sir William he might have resented it. Still, I don't mind telling you, lieutenant, that we did not find the man, although we searched the house most thoroughly."

I was now happy, feeling my triumph somewhat, which may account for my levity; but the mention of the prisoner again set Belfort on fire.

"Did you look everywhere?" he asked eagerly. "It is certain that he took refuge there."

"Oh, yes, sir!" interrupted Blathwayt, touching his cap, "we searched every square inch of the house, and it was impossible for a man to be hid there, and us not find him."

It was disrespectful of Blathwayt to interrupt when his superiors were talking, but for obvious reasons I did not correct him.

"He must have been there! he must have been there!" repeated Belfort, in disappointed tones. "Schwarzfelder says that he saw him dart among the shrubbery around the house, and he did not come out of it again last night."

So it was Schwarzfelder who had played the spy! But even so, he had not seen me give Alloway the warning or he would have betrayed me at once. I began to bear towards Schwarzfelder a feeling akin to that I felt for Belfort.

"I think that Colonel Schwarzfelder must have been mistaken," I said. "It is well known that our valiant Hessian officers often see double, especially when it is so late at night. Forward, march, men!"

I gave the order in a loud, peremptory tone, and my soldiers marched at once in their stiffest and most precise manner. Schwarzenfelder was standing in the middle of the pavement, and they would have walked into him had he not skipped to one side in the most undignified way. I think that they would have been glad to do it, as generally the English soldiers hated the Hessians.

Schwarzfelder glowered at me, first because I had taunted him with his German drunkenness and the memory of his ejection from Sir William's headquarters, and secondly because in a metaphorical sense I had thrown him off the sidewalk. But he said nothing. He was choking too badly over his German wrath to enunciate words. I marched on with my men, leaving him and Belfort to concoct whatever mischief they would.

The man Waters, whom in truth I dreaded more than either Belfort or Schwarzfelder, had drawn somewhat nearer and was gazing steadily at me.

"Are you looking for this American soldier, Waters?" I asked. "It seems that the commander-in-chief is receiving a great deal of voluntary assistance."

"Your pardon, sir," said Waters, with respect, or the assumption of it, "but I could not help hearing what the search was about, and I was merely wondering if that old rebel John Desmond was caught at last."

"Mr. Desmond may be a rebel," I replied angrily, "but it is not for you to speak of him in such a manner."

"I beg your pardon, sir, if I was presumptuous," he said meekly, dropping his eyes. Yet I was sure that he was deriding me, and I walked off, feeling an unpleasant chill again. I reported duly to Sir William that the search had brought forth nothing, and he expressed disappointment.

"I cannot understand how the man escaped," he said thoughtfully. "It was told to me that he was in the Desmond house, and I should have been glad to find him there, because it would give me a power over this rebellious old Quaker which I should be glad to use. I chose you for the task because I felt sure of your loyalty and devotion to the king, and also I know that you are a good friend of mine. There might have been promotion in it for you."

I thanked him humbly for his consideration, and I began to feel that the well-meant friendship of Sir William Howe would prove troublesome. Yet I was able to preserve a thankful countenance. Then he excused me, saying, as I departed, that I might look for further rewards at his hands, even in the short time left to him. Again I gave him thanks, and went out into the street, where I knew that I should find some of my new comrades ogling the pretty Philadelphia maids. The first that I beheld were Marcel and Vincent Moore, walking arm in arm. Marcel was in a splendid new uniform that fairly glittered with gold lace—where he got it he has never told me, although I suppose that promptly after its arrival from England he won it at cards from some brother officer, perhaps from Harding, the new cousin, as they were about of a size and the uniform fitted Marcel beautifully. Moore also had achieved his utmost splendor, looking almost as fine as Marcel, and I saw clearly that the two were out to "kill" whatever beauty came their way.

"And did you not find the man, Melville?" exclaimed Marcel, seizing me by the arm; I was sure that he had heard the vain result of the search.

"If the bird was ever there, it had flown before our arrival," I replied, putting as much regret into my tones as I could.

"Then let war go! Come with us and look for the smiles of beauty," said Marcel, in his high flown manner. In truth, after inviting me, they gave me no choice, for Marcel took me by one arm and Moore by the other, and I could not escape swaggering on with them. I felt such relief from the situation of the morning, and the sunshine was so brilliant and inspiring, that I began to share their exultant views of life. We presently met Miss Rankin and another girl whom we knew, and, turning our course, we walked beside them, exchanging the courtesies of the day, pouring out extravagant compliments, and otherwise behaving in a manner not unusual to masculine youth on such occasions.

Marcel, with incredible effrontery, began to tell some of the latest news about people of fashion in London, speaking as if he knew them intimately. I supposed that he had picked up the gossip, like the uniform, from Harding. This lasted a full ten minutes, and then we met Miss Desmond and her father, also walking in the sunshine. We gave them most ornate salutations, but their reply was not in kind. Miss Desmond's slight bow was accompanied by a look of surprise and disdain directed towards me. I know that I reddened under the glance, for, in truth, I became suddenly ashamed of myself, being fully aware that I had been behaving like a Jack o' dandy with more youth than brains. But there was no escape for me, and I walked on with my chattering companions, suddenly become silent, although they did not notice it, since they were making so much noise themselves. The ladies left us in another ten minutes, and then I would have excused myself from Marcel and Moore, but they would not hear of it.

"If we don't keep you, you will get into mischief," said Marcel, with a significance that Moore did not see, and they retained hold of my arms. Shortly after, our party was increased by Vivian and Catron, and we filled the sidewalk from edge to edge, all talking in lively fashion except myself, Marcel being in his element. In truth, there was no need that I should talk, since Marcel and Moore were doing enough and to spare for us all. They continued to twirl their mustaches and look for the pretty maids, but our next acquaintances who approached us were men not maids, being, in truth, Belfort, Schwarzfelder, and Graves, arm in arm, with the German in the centre. They walked straight towards us, and I saw that unless either they or we turned aside, a most unpleasant collision would occur, as the sidewalk was narrow. I observed no evidence of an intent on the part of either my comrades or Belfort and his friends to change their course, and I was annoyed excessively at the prospect of a collision and a quarrel. In fact, I have never felt any desire to be a swaggerer, and I began to wonder how I could get out of the difficulty. If the others insisted upon trouble for themselves, they might have it.

I saw no solution of the difficulty; but, to my great amazement, my friends suddenly stepped to one side when we were within a half-dozen paces of our antagonists, forming a line at the edge of the sidewalk, as if we were a guard of honor stationed there to give distinction to the passage of Belfort and his companions; furthermore, they strengthened the idea by taking off their caps and giving the others a bow of astonishing sweep and depth, which Graves returned in kind, Belfort slightly, and Schwarzfelder not at all. Not a word was said, the three stalking solemnly past us, and then disappearing down the street, while we returned to our natural place on the sidewalk, and walked on in the way that we had been going.

"Gentlemen," I said gravely, when we had gone about twenty yards, "I did not think this of you."

"And why not?" replied Marcel. "Could we have done otherwise after the delicate attentions that you have received from Colonel Schwarzfelder? We were the larger party, and therefore it was our duty, under the circumstances, to give way to the smaller. Is that not so, Moore?"

"Certainly," replied Moore. "We did our duty."

I looked at them questioningly, and Marcel's eye began to twinkle.

"Oh, you have not heard of the billet-doux that Schwarzfelder has written you?" he asked.

"What are you talking about?" I replied.

"It was done in the most perfect manned," said Marcel; "I wish that it had come for me."

"I refuse to go a step farther unless you tell me what you are talking about," I said, and I stopped short. They could have carried me on only by dragging me, and that would have looked undignified.

"Suppose we let him have the letter—Schwarzfelder's masterly production," said Marcel.

"Yes, let him see it," said Vivian.

Marcel accordingly took from his waistcoat pocket an envelope with a broken seal, superscribed in a large heavy hand, "To Captain, the Honorable Charles Montague." I put it to my nose, and it smelled of both tobacco and wine.

"But think of its contents," said Marcel.

I opened it, and stared at the writing, of which I could not read a word. It was in German. The others burst into laughter.

"That billet-doux," said Marcel, "is a challenge from your dear friend, Schwarzfelder. It seems that you did him a wrong this morning, or at least he thinks so, and off he rushed to his headquarters so blindingly angry that he must challenge you at once. He thinks of me as your best friend, and, still mad with anger, he forgets himself so far as to write the body of the letter in German, and also to ignore the use of a second for himself. But Belfort has set all of that right. Now it seems that fate won't let you fight Belfort, but I don't see how you can keep from meeting Schwarzfelder. Lieutenant Melville, if I had your quarrelsome disposition, I certainly should expect to die on the field of honor before I was turned twenty-five."

Then they laughed again, enjoying my plight and vexation.

"Belfort is at any rate a gentleman," I said; "but Schwarzfelder is at least three-fourths ruffian, and I think that it would be a disgrace to meet him."

"But you cannot refuse on that account," said Catron, gravely, "these men seem bent upon persecuting you, Melville, and you will have to put a stop to it with either sword or pistol. Suppose that we go to your quarters and discuss it."

I was willing, and ten minutes later we were around a table in our room, talking over the situation. Marcel had ordered wine from the commissariat, and the glasses were filled by the orderly, Waters, who was silent, and, as usual, apparently respectful.

"It is obvious that our friend Melville must meet Schwarzfelder," said Marcel, at length. "This Hessian is a drunkard and a bravo; but he is an officer of rank, even of much higher rank than Melville. Our man, therefore, must teach him a lesson. Do you say so, gentlemen?"

"We do say so," replied Catron, Moore and Vivian together.

I saw that they were right, according to the code of the day, and I began, in spite of myself, to feel a willingness for the combat. Catron said that they were persecuting me, and that word "Persecute" began to inflame my anger. I would show them that persecuting had its risks.

"I am not much of a swordsman," I said, "but I am a good shot, and so I choose pistols at twenty paces."

"Then pistols it is," said Catron, "and now for a letter to Belfort, who is to be Schwarzfelder's second, which will show that we know how to manage such an affair as this in the most courteous manner."

Then we set ourselves to the task of writing the letter—a labor that was by no means small—and while we were hard-set at it, Waters came into the room again and saluted.

"Well?" said Catron, impatiently.

"Your honor," said Waters, apologetically, "there is some news of interest in the city, and I thought that you would pardon me for telling it to you."

"Wait! Do you not see that we are busy? You should not interrupt!" replied Marcel.

"But this is a most extraordinary affair, and the whole town is ringing with it," replied the man.

I saw that his eyes were sparkling after the manner of one who has a budget of gossip to tell and is anxious to tell it. The others noticed it too, and our own curiosity began to rise.

"What is it, Waters?" I asked.

He opened his hands, showing a piece of white paper about a foot long and perhaps half as wide.

"There is writing upon it; I ask your honor to read it," he said.

I took it and read:

To Sir William Howe, Commander-in-chief of His Britannic Majesty's forces in Philadelphia:—

I beg to present to you my compliments, and to notify you that I shall pay a visit to the City of Philadelphia one night this week, in order that you may prepare a reception worthy of yourself and me.
Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM WILDFOOT,
Captain in the Continental Army.

"It is said that over twenty of these have been found in the city today," said Waters, 'all exactly alike, and written in the same hand."

The penmanship was large, rough and angular, evidently that of a man more accustomed to grasping the sword than the goose quill.

Catron swore a tremendous oath.

"Well, of all unmitigated impertinences this is the greatest!" he exclaimed.

"It's mere bravado," said Vivian. "Of course the man will not think of venturing into Philadelphia."

"They say that he surely will come," said Waters; "it is the gossip of the city."

"If he does," added Vivian, scornfully, "he will come only to be hanged."

I was not so sure, but I said nothing. I remembered our former encounter with Wildfoot, and the singular words that he shouted to me as he dashed past. The others discussed the insolent placards with some degree of heat.

"Have you heard what Sir William says about this piece of presumption?" asked Vivian of Waters, letting his curiosity overcome his dignity.

"I have heard only, sir, that he was extremely angry," replied Waters.

"An entirely natural emotion under the circumstances," added Marcel.

Then we returned to the discussion of my own affair, and shortly after the important letter was finished, notifying Belfort that I accepted Schwarzfelder's challenge, naming pistols as the weapons, and stating that Captain Montague would call upon him as soon as possible to make arrangements as to time and place.

"There," said Marcel, his face flushing with satisfaction, as he looked at the completed letter, "I think that's as pretty a piece of work as any one of us has done in many a day. I don't want you to kill that Hessian fellow, Melville; but if you could let a lot of blood from him with a bullet, say in his shoulder, it would improve both his appearance and his manners."

Waters was deputed to bear the letter to Belfort, and then we went out to enjoy the small portion of the day and the sunshine that was left to us. This was Tuesday, and Marcel and Moore began to calculate when they could have the duel, the two undertaking to manage it, just as they had managed my abortive affair with Belfort. Marcel was of the opinion that the meeting could be held within two or three days, the time to be just at dawn, and the place to be a spot in the Northern suburbs, barely within the line of the British pickets, but where they could not see us.

We were not permitted to think long of the proposed duel. Wildfoot's placard was making a great buzz in the city, and many of the British officers who believed that he would keep his promise thought that the time to catch him had come.

CHAPTER XIV.

ACCORDING TO PROMISES.

I was at mess when an orderly arrived from Sir William, bidding my immediate presence at his quarters, a command that I could not think of disobeying, however reluctant I might be to go. It was in truth somewhat unpleasant to leave the brilliantly lighted room with its glittering china and silver, its abundant wines, and the talk and laughter of the good comrades who were there, for the loneliness and work of the commander-in-chief's house. I like to be popular with my superior officers, but now and then popularity is burdensome, and I leave it to anybody if Sir William's favor was not extremely embarrassing to one in my position. So I rose and apologized with reluctance for my departure, which I said I must take at once, and at the same time naming the cause.

"Farewell, Melville," they shouted with mock solemnity. "He goes to sure promotion, and this is another good man lost to those who love him."

I found Sir William at the table in his workroom, and the heap of papers that lay before him was larger than the one which had been there the first night that I had helped him. These were the closing days of his command, and much remained to be done. He was, as I have said before, and as all the world knows, an easy, sluggish, good-natured man, fond of pleasure, and his work always came last. Vivian was there helping him, and not looking over-happy. I was sure that he, like myself, was thinking longingly of the mess and its lights and the good company. But his face brightened a bit when he saw me, knowing now that he would have a companion in misery.

Sir William turned to me a face upon which annoyance was plainly written, and I saw in his hand a placard like that which Waters had shown to us.

"Melville, have you heard of this?" he asked, holding up the placard.

"Yes, sir, I have heard of it."

"This placard, or paper, or whatever it may be, is the most unexampled impertinence," he said, the red flushing into his swarthy face. "I think that it is intended as a personal insult to me. This outlaw Wildfoot must know of my forthcoming departure for England, and he is seeking to taunt me. But he shall not do it! I tell you, he shall not do it!"

He struck his fist upon the table to give emphasis to his statement that he would not allow a rebel partisan to upset his dignity, but it was entirely obvious that it was very much upset.

"If the man is so foolish and reckless as to enter Philadelphia," continued Sir William, "he will never get out again. I shall at least have the satisfaction of disposing of this troublesome fellow before I go to England."

The thought gave him consolation, and he began to dictate to us orders about the watch for Wildfoot, doubling the sentries, cautioning them to increase their vigilance, and making new dispositions of the pickets which he thought would guard the city better. Many of these movements could not be executed before the next morning; but Sir William did not look for Wildfoot for two or three nights, provided he came at all, and his countenance and voice began, by and by, to express satisfaction.

"We shall have our trap set," he said, "and the outlaw will walk into it just as we wish."

The time passed slowly, and we were reinforced presently by another secretary, who proved to be young Graves, a man who was the friend of Belfort and Schwarzfelder, and more or less hostile to me. But he was in a good humor, thinking of the prospective duel, in which he was to have a part as one of the managers,—a circumstance which flattered his pride, and he was very courteous to me. He exchanged a word accasionally with me about it in a whisper, and informed me, by and by, that he was not sure Schwarzfelder would win.

In a short while, Graves was sent to the anteroom to copy some documents there. He sat at a table near the wall, and once, when I went to take him some papers, I saw the sentinel, loaded gun on shoulder, walking back and forth in front of the door. I heard the sound of footsteps outside and looking through the window, beheld a company of troops marching past. It was evident that Sir William's anger over Wildfoot's impertinence was producing activity. Then I went back to the commander-in-chief's table and resumed my work there.

I think it was about 10 o'clock when Sir William told me to go and help Graves, who seemed to be falling behind in his task. I drew up a chair and sat down at the table facing Graves, and with my back to the door. He, feeling his importance, wanted to exchange with me more whispered comments on the duel; but I wished to avoid the subject, and worked so industriously that he gave up the attempt.

We heard nothing during the next quarter of an hour but the scratching of our goose quills and the occasional words of Sir William in the next room as he gave an order. Then, chancing to look up, I beheld a most extraordinary expression on the face of Graves. His eyes were distended to a great width, and the white in them was shot with little specks of red, the muscles of his face were drawn, and his whole look was that of a man suffering from the most alarmed surprise.

"Why, what under the sun is the matter, Graves?" I exclaimed.

He did not say a word, but pointed behind me. I wheeled around to see; but powerful hands grasped me by the throat, while other hands thrust the muzzle of a pistol into my face. It was not necessary for anybody to say to me: "Move a foot, or say a word, and you shall be a dead man!" I knew it perfectly well without the telling, and I neither moved nor spoke. Graves, who at the same instant had been served as I was, showed a similar wisdom. Something soft, but very filling, was thrust into my mouth, and, with an expedition as unpleasant as it was astonishing, I was bound tightly to the table. Then the strong hands slipped off me, and I was at liberty to gaze as much as I wished into the eyes of Graves, all of which expressed anger.

The men, four in number, who had performed this impolite deed, brushed past me, and I saw only their backs, which were large and powerful. The door between our room and Sir William's was shut; but they opened it, leaving it so, and entered. I faced the apartment, and I saw distinctly all that passed. Thus it was my fortune, while listening to the most amazing conversation that I ever heard, to see also those who talked, though only the back of one of the most important.

Sir William and Vivian were writing busily at the large table in the centre of the room, when the intruders entered. Sir William sat at the side of the table facing us, and Vivian was at the end. I saw the faces of both clearly by the light of wax candles. Sir William had begun to wear his usual placid look. I inferred that he was pleased at what he was writing just then, and I think that it was instructions which he felt soon would cause the capture of Wildfoot. The largest man of the four put his hand on a chair, and drawing it up to the table sat down opposite to Sir William and with his back to me. Neither Sir William nor Vivian noticed their entrance until then, as they had walked with extreme lightness. But when Sir William looked up and beheld the stranger sitting uninvited and so calmly before him, his face flamed into anger. I could see the rush of blood to his head.

"Who are you, and how dare you come here?" he cried, springing to his feet.

"Be seated, Sir William, be seated," replied the man, in a strong, clear and soothing voice. "There is no occasion for surprise or wrath. I am not an intruder. I sent you word in writing that I would call."

I saw Sir William's face turn quite black, and he began to choke.

"You are—you are—" he gasped.

"You have divined it, Sir William," replied the man. "I am Captain William Wildfoot, captain of rangers in the Continental service. Your guest, if you please, and I must warn you and your assistant not to shout for help, or my men will shoot you instantly. The young lieutenants in the front room, as you can see for yourself, will keep very quiet."

What I wished most of all at that moment was to see the man's face. His effrontery, his astonishing recklessness, inspired me with the deepest curiosity. I thought that Marcel and I had shown considerable presumption, but we were children, raw beginners, compared with this man.

"What do you want?" asked Sir William, at last.

"First, that you and your assistant put your hands upon the table, or else I shall have to bind you," replied Wildfoot.

Sir William frowned and choked again; but there was no recourse, and he and Vivian both laid their empty hands upon the table.

"That is better," said Wildfoot, in a pleased tone; "I know that it is undignified in you, but the good of our service demands it. And now for serious talk. I came to show you, Sir William, the insecurity of your position, and the great resources of the patriots."

"I must say," replied Sir William, "that I never before saw a man so anxious to give his side of the argument."

"Yes," replied Wildfoot, "I have been at some trouble and risk to do so."

I saw a faint gleam of humor appear in the eyes of Sir William, and I inferred that the quality of geniality or good fellowship in him, which perhaps made him such a poor soldier, was rising to the surface. He seemed to appreciate, to a slight degree at least, the humor of the situation. His eye suddenly sought mine, and then I distinctly saw a trace of amusement mingling with his perplexed and annoyed expression.

"You seem to have made sure of the

attention of Lieutenant Melville and Lieutenant Graves," he said.

"I have no doubt that they can maintain their interest," replied Wildfoot, "and their present position is only temporary."

"You say that you came to show me the strength and resources of the colonists. Will you tell me how this is so?" asked Sir William.

"That I am here is the proof of it."

"It is true that you are here, but I have an idea, Captain Wildfoot, that you will not go away again."

"Why not?"

"I am hospitable. We need you. Philadelphia needs you."

"I know it, and so I shall come back again."

"No, we wish you to stay with us now."

I should have laughed at this point had not the gag been in my mouth, not at the conversation of Sir William and Wildfoot, but at the funny look on the face of Graves. He had a great sense of dignity and aristocratic importance, and it was hurt by the sudden intrusion of Wildfoot. I said: "Never mind, Graves, it will soon be over," but the words stopped short against that gag, and he did not hear them. I did not even hear them myself. Vivian, on the contrary, was bearing himself like a gentleman. He sat perfectly still, with his eyes either on Sir William or Wildfoot, and so far as I could see, his face was without expression. The three men who accompanied Wildfoot remained standing, but motionless, each with a cocked pistol in his hand. One stood with his face turned towards me, but every feature was hidden by a thick, bushy, black beard.

"So I take it, that you have done this thing merely in a spirit of bravado," said Sir William, "and I wish you to understand, Captain Wildfoot, that I thoroughly appreciate your daring. I could wish that you were one of us; in the king's service you would be a colonel at least, and not a mere rebel captain; moreover, your neck would be in no danger."

"But I would be colonel in a losing cause," replied Wildfoot, "and to tell the truth Sir William, I enjoy my captaincy among the rebels, as you call them, much more than any man enjoys his colonelcy among the king's men. No, Sir William, I am happy where I am; then why seek unhappiness elsewhere?"

"Are you quite sure that you are happy where you are?"

"Quite sure."

"Then it is not worth while to attempt persuasion; but to return to another point, Captain Wildfoot, we value men of your spirit and daring too much to give them up when they come among us. We must even detain you by other means than persuasion."

"I thank you for the honor, Sir William," said Wildfoot, with a grateful inflection, "but I had formed another plan, somewhat different in manner but similar in the result that you mention."

"May I ask just what you mean?"

"It is not necessary for us to separate under my plan."

"I do not understand yet."

"I had thought, Sir William, of taking you with me when I left Philadelphia."

The deep red flushed Sir William's swarthy face again. My amazement at Wildfoot's presumption increased, but I remembered the case of the English general Prescott, who had been kidnapped in Rhode Island by the daring American captain, Burton.

"Do you mean that you would carry me off as a prisoner?" asked Sir William.

"Such was my intention, if you will pardon the rudeness, replied Wildfoot, humbly. "And if you will excuse me again, Sir William, we must hurry."

I saw Vivian suddenly lean over in his chair, throw out his arms, and sweep from the table the candles, extinguishing them instantly, while Graves, with a single strong puff of his breath, blew out the one in front of us. The rooms were plunged into darkness, and what seemed comedy before, became tragedy, especially for Graves and me, bound as we were to the table and powerless to cry out. I heard the quick, heavy tread of feet, and the crack of a pistol shot, the flash of the powder casting for a moment a fantastic light by which I saw rapidly moving figures, and then the sound of shattering glass and another shot.

I do not think that I breathed for a minute or two. The next room, with the darkness, the pistol shots, the occasional flashes of light and the trampling feet, furnished every evidence of a deadly struggle, and at any moment a pistol ball might take me in the breast, while I sat there bound to the table, powerless to help myself, and unable to make myself heard.

A man brushed suddenly past me, threw open the outer door, and shouted to the guards, who were already crowding into the room. But the sounds in the inner chamber ceased with great suddenness, and in a moment, a flame flared up. It was Vivian relighting a candle. He was very pale, and the blood was dripping from his left arm, which was limp by his side. Save for himself the room was empty. Broken glass from both windows lay on the floor. Near the table was a large spot of blood.

"They escaped through the windows, Sir William," said Vivian, "but I think that one has carried with him the mark of my bullet."

"And you have the mark of his," replied Sir William, who was at the outer door. "One of you men run for a surgeon at once. I owe too much to you, Vivian, to forget this."

Then he began to give hasty orders for the pursuit of Wildfoot and his men. All the anger and chagrin which he had concealed so well in their presence surged up.

"They shall be caught! They shall be caught!" he cried. "I will give a hundred guineas myself to the man who first lays hands on this Wildfoot. Send the alarm to all the pickets, and permit nobody to leave Philadelphia on any pretext whatever!"

He continued his orders, and messengers rushed with them to the outposts, impressed by the anger and emphasis of the commander-in-chief which would permit no delay. Two or three minutes passed thus, and the fierce mental exertion seemed to calm Sir William. More candles had been lighted, and looking about the room, he saw Graves and me still motionless and confronting each other across the table, as silent as sphinxes.

"What, are you bound?" he exclaimed. "Why didn't you call for help?"

And we were yet silent.

He stared at us in surprise, and then he burst into laughter. I think it was partly relief from the nervous strain that made him laugh.

"I have heard often," he said, "that silence is a virtue, but this seems to me to be carrying it to an extreme point."

He promptly gave orders to have the gags and thongs removed, and I stretched my muscles with a feeling of deep relief. Wildfoot might be a great partisan commander, but there was such a thing as pernicious activity. I was a good American, and it was a grievous insult to be bound and gagged by another good American.

"How did it happen?" asked Sir William.

"I do not know," I replied, glad to be able to speak again. "We were bent over the table, busy with our writing, when we were seized from behind. I cannot understand how they passed the sentinel unnoticed."

Sir William swore a frightful oath.

"The sentinel has disappeared," he said. "Undoubtedly he was in league with them, perhaps an American whom we took to be a faithful Tory. We will capture this Wildfoot before morning, and you shall help."

I exchanged a word or two with Vivian, and found that he was not badly hurt. A small bone in his left arm was broken by the bullet, but it would heal perfectly in a week or two. Then I hurried out with Sir William and Graves.

To be Continued.

Nitrate of Soda.

The annual report of the Nitrate association of Chile, which controls the world's supply of nitrate of soda shows the production in 1902 to have been 2,982,522,806 pounds from 78 works. The nitrate beds are near the surface and are worked as stone quarries. It is anticipated that the immense amount of nitrate the United States now gets from Chile, for use in fertilizers, will ultimately be supplied by factories making it by electrical process from the air, as is being done at Niagara Falls.

DANGER SIGNALS.

No engineer would be mad enough to run by the flag which signaled danger. What the danger was he might not understand, but he would take no chances. It is different with the average man or woman. They attempt constantly to run by the danger signals of Nature and that attempt costs thousands of lives every year. When the appetite becomes irregular or entirely gives out, when sleep is troubled and broken, when there is a loss of flesh, when there is a constant feeling of dullness and languor, Nature is hoisting the danger signal. The stomach and its allied organs are failing in their work and the body is losing the nutrition on which its strength depends.

Such a condition calls for the prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the body with sound, solid flesh.

"Your kindness to me I can never forget," writes Mrs. Josie E. Clark, of Enterprise, Shelby Co., Mo. "I cannot express half my feelings of gratefulness to you. I had despaired of ever getting well. I had been in bad health for twelve years. Had aches all through me, numb hands, cold feet, and everything I ate distressed me; bowels constipated, was very nervous, depressed and despondent. In fact, I can't express half my bad feelings to you. When I first wrote to you I thought I could never be cured. I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and my health is now good. You have my honest recommendation to all sufferers. I think there is no medicine in the world as good as Dr. Pierce's."

If constipated use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They cure constipation, biliousness and sick headache. They do not produce the "pill habit."

TROLLEY REPAIR WAGON

Tools for Almost Every Possible Emergency Are Carried.

In 1888, one of the pioneer electric street railway companies in Boston, Mass., instituted a system somewhat similar to the wrecking trains" or "breakdown gangs" used by railroads. Wagons were stationed at various points throughout the city, and when an accident took place the wagon nearest the trouble was dispatched there immediately. This system became known as the "Emergency Wagon Service," and its usefulness was so apparent that it was speedily adopted by all the other street car companies.

The emergency wagon is very like a fire truck, and is often mistaken for one. It is painted a bright red, and its number is in gold letters on each side. Every inch of space is filled with a heterogeneous collection of tools. Years of experience have taught the company what implements are necessary, and each wagon carries a full stock of them. Every tool has its own particular place, and after use is replaced in the same location. On the floor of the wagon are laid two hoisting jacks capable of lifting five tons apiece, together with a hydraulic jack having a capacity of 25 tons, and beside them are two smaller ones, tested to bear the weight of three tons. With them are a couple of tripods or small derricks, dozens of feet of chain and rope; chain-blocks and falls, two fire extinguishers, wooden and iron levers, and a small two-wheeled truck, which is used as a temporary wheel when one is needed. Along the center of the wagon is a box which contains a score or so of crowbars, and in the hollow floor and the driver's box are wrenches, hammers, saws, files and chisels, together with insulators, coils of wire, and everything for making quick repairs on electrical work. That every possibility is provided for is shown by a glance into one box, where is seen a pair of temporary horseshoes, it having happened on one occasion that a wagon horse cast a shoe on the road to a breakdown.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

ADMIRATION OF CHARLES DICKENS

A society was some six months ago founded in London to keep alive the memory of Charles Dickens. One result is the Dickens exhibition, opened recently, in the Memorial hall. Most fittingly the president, old friend and fellow worker with the great novelist, opened the show, which comprised collections, first and special editions, of his works; his presentation copies to friends, many autograph letters, portraits, including a reproduction of Ary Scheffer's noble presentment; manuscripts and corrected proofs, drawings and paintings in illustration of his works; pictures and photographs of scenes and places rendered famous by his pen; and relics manifold, from his writing desk, and quill pen to his spoon warmer and linen collar. Genius, like art, immortalizes, and nothing it touches is too small to be precious. It was remarked that every year Dickens relics are rising in value. One page of the original manuscript of "Pickwick," which luckily escaped the American buyers, realized $500; and Hall Caine, congratulating the fellowship on the exhibition, observed that had it been held 10 years earlier many a priceless relic that has crossed the Atlantic might have been preserved. An enthusiastic youth once met Dickens and Mr. Fitzgerald, and holding in his hand a parcel of original numbers of "Pickwick," kept repeating to the author how great were the possessor's obligations for the work, and that it was "old gold." Dickens was mightily amused, but the youth was right, for 33 years after the great novelist passed away the original of "Pickwick" is veritably old gold. Nearly all London is Dickens' land. The very Memorial hall where the exhibition was held stands on the spot where once reared its ugly form the Fleet prison, in which Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller were immured. Dickens abolished it, and many another abuse of his time. One cannot go through these rooms without feeling how genius is not only original, but unique. There can be no double of Dickens, any more than of Byron, or Shelley, or Tennyson. He is our prose Shakespeare; the same humor, pathos, power of characterization. Here you meet characters that would fill a large drawing-room, all as real, as Thackeray said, as the characters of history. They are on the walls of this hall; and they are in the chambers of all our memories. Genial Mr. Pickwick, Sam and Tony Weller, Mr. Pecksniff, Dick Swiveller, Mark Tapley, Little Nell, Oliver Twist, Stiggins, Job Trotter, Sarah Gamp, Captain Tuttle, form part only of a long procession, whose names and likenesses are as familiar as household words.

WHAT HAVE WE DONE TODAY?

We shall do so much in the years to come,
But what have we done today?
We shall give our gold in a princely sum,
But what did we give today?
We shall lift the heart and dry the tear,
We shall plant a hope in the place of fear,
We shall speak the words of love and cheer,
But what did we speak today?

We shall be so kind in the after-while,
But what have we been today?
We shall bring to each lonely life a smile,
But what have we brought today?
We shall give to truth a grander birth,
And to steadfast faith a deeper worth,
We shall feed the hungering souls of earth;
But whom have we fed today?

We shall reap such joys in the by and by,
But what have we sown today?
We shall build us mansions in the sky,
But what have we built today?
'Tis sweet in idle dreams to bask,
But here and now do we do our task?
Yes, this is the thing our souls must ask,
"What have we done today?"

—Nixon Waterman.

WHAT WILL SHE DO?

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

In the beginning their life together was idyllic. He hastened home at night from his business to find a pretty young woman in a dainty gown awaiting his coming. The pretty young woman was his wife and she followed him about while he made ready for dinner, telling him of the simple events of the day and describing her housekeeping experiments. Then there was the dinner, spread on the small round table, brave in smooth, shining linen, and the silver and glass and china that were part of their wedding presents. The table was only large enough for two, and over it, hanging low, was a great, white globe holding an electric lamp whose light was shaded by a flounce of crimson silk.

"It's like the skirt of a ballet girl, but the effect is immense," he had said, during the first dinner they had taken under its shadowed radiance.

She had dimpled and smiled with pleasure, for the idea had been her's, and a word of approbation from him meant a glimpse of heaven.

And so it was in the beginning, the glad greeting when he came, the trifling chatter that meant nothing and everything, the happy dinner just for two, the evenings spent in some congenial diversion with friends or at home in the nook they called the library. To be sure the library was still in the bud, but a book added now and then, helped to enrich the shelves and they really did not need much reading matter, there were always so many things to talk about.

All this was a long time ago. Since then there have been happenings. Much of the wedding glass and china is broken, the silver is dulled and the light from the lamp in its ballet skirt more often shines on one than it does on two.

At first the Little Man came. Such a serious-faced Little Man, but he did not stay very long and when he went away, he left sorrow in his place. It was a sad, pitiful time and after awhile, when there was a Little Woman, the wife was absorbed in the mother, and the father did not count, or so it seemed, and he was lonely. When they took their meals together, which was seldom, she was always listening for sounds from the nursery, and when he tried to tell her the news of the day, she answered him at random, or else she did not answer at all because she was half-way up the stairs, hurrying to obey a cry from the Little Woman. Sometimes he urged her to go to the theatre or to accept some of their invitations, but she looked at him so reproachfully that he felt like a criminal and slunk out of the house to smoke his cigar, for tobacco smoke was forbidden indoors on account of the Little Woman.

Of course he loved the baby, but her conversational powers were limited and she seemed to care more for her rubber ring than she did for the blandishments of her father. It was true that when he poked her in her cushiony ribs, or stroked with a cautious finger the soft spot on the top of her head, she smiled a toothless smile of condescension, but after she had said "goo-goo" or its equivalent several times in succession, she had nothing more to offer and her father did not comprehend her language. It was perfectly intelligible to her mother and she answered her in kind and at considerable length, so between the two there was perfect understanding and the man felt very much out of the combination.

He tried to enjoy domestic life alone, but the newspaper could not fill an evening, and he longed for a companion. Sometimes he went upstairs to sit with his wife and the Little Woman. The dim light in the room made him sleepy and it was not very exciting to converse in whispers or to go softly for fear of waking the baby.

One night they were invited to a dinner and the young man's wife had promised to go. She came down stairs dressed for the evening, but with a worried face. "Baby does not seem well," she said. "I don't believe I'll leave her."

He insisted gently, because he was very anxious to go himself, and he wanted his wife to be with him. A cousin, at least they called each other cousin, although the relationship was several times removed, was to be a guest at the house where they were invited, and he wanted to bring his wife and her together. The cousin was a handsome, brilliant woman who had lived abroad for several years, so she did not know the young man's wife. The question hung in the balance for a few moments, and then a wail from the Little Woman tipped the scales.

"I can't go," she said, taking off her wraps. "You must carry my excuses. I should be in agony all the evening."

You see, she remembered how the Little Man went away, and she was afraid.

So she stayed at home, and the young man went and Madame Fate got out her books and began to schedule events for the future. The cousins were delighted to see each other again. They talked through the dinner and when the evening was over they had not yet finished. The beautiful cousin was a woman of independent fortune, and she decided to live in the city where the young man made his home. She took a handsome house and furnished it with the spoils she had gathered during her wanderings in foreign lands. It was an attractive, unique place, practical in its comfort and artistic in its embellishments. The young man's wife went with him to call there once, but the Little Woman claimed so much of her time and attention, she did not repeat the visit. When the cousin came to see her the Little Woman was ailing, and her mother could not be very entertaining with her mind on the child upstairs.

The young man fell into the habit of going to his cousin's to smoke his after dinner cigar, and he was always welcomed. Frequently there were other people there he enjoyed meeting, and if there was no one but his cousin, he was as well satisfied, for she had seen and knew the world. With her, talking was an accomplishment, and she made the young man feel he was worthy of her ammunition. She waived ceremony, and invited her cousin and his wife to dinner. Again it happened that the Little Woman seemed to need her mother, so the young man was told to go alone and have a pleasant evening. He went, and the dinner was so delightful that he went again, and gradually it came about he was a frequent guest at his cousin's table.

Now, there is no question of special invitations. He knows he is always welcome and always expected, and the books or flowers or bits of news and gossip which once were carried to his wife, he takes to his cousin's, where he is sure they are appreciated. He likes the atmosphere of her home. He sees nothing of the bare, clanking machinery of housekeeping, he feels that he is first in her thoughts as she has no mind to marry. The wife is complaisant for the present, and glad to have her husband diverted by the attractions of his cousin's house. And none is looking for disaster.

Meantime, the Little Woman is growing older every day. The time is rapidly approaching when she will not need such constant, watchful care. Her mother will awaken and find something missing from her life, something that is her right, something she has been careless of and allowed to drift away. When the Little Woman's mother is forced awake, what will she do?

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Instant relief through the feet. Large pores absorb medical virtue and expel impurities.
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Don't take drugs into your stomach—there's another way to get medicine into your system. Magic Foot Drafts have taught the world that the blood can be reached through the pores of the Feet—the largest pores in the body. Hundreds of thousands of men and women have tested their merits—always at our risk—and we are still sending the drafts free on approval to every sufferer we can hear of.

Though worn on the feet, the Drafts cure Rheumatism in every part of the body. They bring instant relief and comfort—having a gentle counter-irritant and stimulating effect which takes immediate effect on the blood and nervous system. Don't let Rheumatism take possession of your bones and make life less desirable than death. Act now. Write today to the MAGIC FOOT DRAFT COMPANY, W. B. 14 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., and be well.

When satisfied with relief received, send us One Dollar — until then keep your money.

POOR DOMINIE

Between the Devil And the Deep Sea.

A clergyman of Gresham, Neb., who drank coffee for many years suffered from chronic insomnia and from terrific headaches when he quit coffee. He says: "I have been a very heavy user of coffee for so long and have seen its effects so clearly that there is now no doubt in my mind concerning its injurious effects upon the nervous system.

"While a coffee user I was unable to sleep for hours after retiring at night and on the other hand terrific headaches resulted if the regular hour for drinking coffee passed and I did not get it, so I was in a miserable position.

"But I found a firm friend in Postum Cereal Coffee and from the very time that I adopted Postum all these evil effects vanished. I now enjoy sound sleep and improved appetite and a decidedly clearer complexion and I am convinced that better health and a longer life would be the result of its general use. I have a friend who has been a user of Postum for several years and the story of her recovery from neuralgia of the stomach simply by using Postum in place of coffee seems almost too wonderful to be true. Many times she was near death's door and the doctors had frequently given her case up as hopeless, but she was entirely healed by leaving off coffee and using Postum. It is a pleasure to say these good things about Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich

SOME SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCES

Prominent Persons Who Have Mysteriously Dropped Out of Sight.

"The most remarkable instance of disappearance ever known," were the words used by a detective a few days ago when speaking of a case he was employed upon. It was not a haphazard expression, nor was it original, for it has been used of many in the list of those who have mysteriously disappeared. A report of the commissioner of police of London recently noted that 174 men and women of that city had sunk out of sight of their friends in the city. Many persons disappear every year in this city.

One of the most remarkable cases of disappearance was that of Lieutenant Edward W. Remey, of the navy, a brother to Judge Advocate General William B. Remey and Rear Admiral George C. Remey. The last seen of him was when he walked down the gangplank of the steamship Roanoke in New York on February 17, 1887. Every effort was made to find him, but no trace was discovered. Had he been a man of irregular habits there might have been some suspicion as to the cause of his disappearance, but he was a sober, straightforward officer, and no officer had a better record, stood higher in the profession, or was more greatly esteemed.

Another naval officer who disappeared a few years ago was ex-Passed Assistant Engineer Richard H. Buel, an officer who had served in the civil war with distinction. He started for Boston on December 20, 1889, after which no trace of him could be discovered. His father was Rev. Samuel Buel, at one time dean of the General Theological seminary of this city.

There are many who will recall Stillman S. Conant, one of the editors of Harper's Weekly, who started from his sanctum for his home in Brooklyn on January 16, 1885, and though search was made for him in various parts of the United States and Europe, where he was reported to have been seen, nothing about him has ever been learned.

Thomas W. Fisher's disappearance more than ten years ago attracted a great deal of interest. He was a real estate broker in Washington, and, as was his usual custom, he one evening went to Baltimore to visit the young woman to whom he was engaged. The couple became involved in a dispute over a trivial matter, and the young woman declared their engagement off. Mr. Fisher left the house, and after wandering about the streets for some time, left Baltimore for New York. He at once wrote to his former fiance, apologized for his rude conduct and begged her forgiveness, but she was bent upon punishing him and did not reply to his letter. Fisher then left New York and went to Albany, from which place he wrote again to the young woman, saying that he would not burden her again with his petitions and that he intended to commit suicide. The young woman then replied to his letter, and asked his forgiveness, but the letter was returned with the stamp upon it, "Not found," and nothing has been heard from the young man since that day.

Among other "mysterious disappearances" are those of Dr. Richard C. Brandeis, William J. Phillips, a member of the produce exchange; Alexander F. Oakley, a frequent contributor to Harper's Weekly and Harper's Magazine, and William M. Rapalje, a well-known artist and architect, of Syracuse, N. Y.—New York Tribune.

THOSE TROUBLESOME LITTLE HANDS

An affectionate mother had much trouble with her wee boy because he was so mischievous in the way of handling, if possible, everything he saw which appealed to his fancy. Often he broke things and did other damage for which he was very sorry afterward. As soon as he became old enough to understand, she said to him, every time he was about to reach for things which he could not have, "Now look with your eyes, Harry, and not with your fingers," at the same time placing his hands gently behind him. It was interesting to watch the little fellow after a while, and see him instinctively put his hands behind him whenever examining any object of interest. It took time to teach him the lesson, but the result was well worth the time and patience required.

THE TINKERS DAM.

In days of old, the tinker bold,
When called to mend a pot,
Would build a dam of moistened meal
Around the leakage spot.

The melted solder thus was made
Within due bounds to stay,
But when the solder solid was,
The dam was thrown away.

And so the meal, then useless as
A lake Cochituate clam,
Became a symbol, hence we say,
"Not worth a tinker's dam."

—Boston Globe.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

Will someone give a formula for killing timber with acid?—C., Sharer, Ky.

Will some of the many readers of The Blade kindly tell me what ails my small chickens? I feed them bread until two days old, then feed corn meal. When between one and two weeks old they droop and die very quickly. They are not lousy. I would be very thankful if someone would give me a quick answer.—Subscriber, Mich.

I would like to ask through your columns what is the best way to handle a ruptured yearling horse colt? It has been ruptured since about three months, or that is when first noticed. It is now about the size of a small hen's egg, does not grow fast, just back of the navel. Will be very grateful to your many readers for any information concerning this.—H., Maple Valley, Wash.

Will someone please tell me a preventive for black leg or bloody murrain in cattle? Is there any cure after they take black leg? What is best to do to get rid of lice on cattle?—M., Dugspur, Va.

I would like some one to give me, through the columns of The Blade, some information in regard to budding on apple and plum trees. What tiime of year to gather the buds and if I am correct in thinking August the right month to set them, how to prepare the bud—whether it makes anq difference as to the size of limb in which they are inserted; whether the limb should be sawed off above the bud, and whether one should use grafting wax to cover the scar. I set some last August, but they did not live.—S., Howard, Ky.

Questions Answered.

In reply to questions asked. What will cure scratches on horses and mules, I say: Take a pint of alcohol and as much alum as will be dissolved in the alcohol, first burning the alum on a hot stove; let it simmer away until it is dry, then pulverize it and put into the alcohol. Mix thoroughly, shaking well every time you use it. Apply with a rag quite often. It has always cured it for me when everything else failed. Please report success.—N. Y.

C. B. C., Etlan, Va.: The proceeding in the case of the mule mare colt was all right, so a veterinarian tells us—though it may not be successful, yet it was the only thing to do. Many subscribers have written complaining of the printing of queries in the Farmstead involving sexual matters and the details of breeding, so we do not print your letter.—Editor Farmstead.

T. L. G., Limestone, O.: As a medicinal preventive of hog cholera, used largely in some places in Iowa, and which old farmers say never failed to prevent hog cholera, is the remedy given a few weeks ago for worms and hog cholera, viz: Four parts of fresh slaked lime and one part of black antimony. Thoroughly mix and give a heaping tablespoonful of this in slop to four or five grown hogs once a day for a week. Then skip a week. Less to small shoats and pigs.

Re-tailing a Calf.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a valuable heifer that hung her tail and broke it six or seven inches from her body. It sloughed off. Can any one kindly tell how to fasten an artificial tail on that stub that will be useful, durable and painless? I believe it can be successfully done. Now, let not some one with a head light as a paper balloon laugh and say: "Sell her or kill and retail her out," for in either case I could not get half her value. Of course, all thoughtful people know that a cow exposed to the ravages of the flies can not gain much flesh nor give much milk.—Subscriber, Calloway county, Ky.

The editor prints the above at the urgent appeal of the writer. We never saw but one cow that had lost the tail; but there is no reason why a substitute should not be used, for the comfort of the animal, if one can be devised.

A Guernsey Cow's Record.

A Guernsey heifer, Dolly Bloom, No. 12770, A. G. C. C., Adv. R., No. 40, has just completed a most wonderful year's milk and butter fat record. This record has been made under the rules and conditions for The Advanced Register of Guernsey Cattle, which requires the supervision of an agricultural experiment station. In this instance a representative of the Massachusetts state station saw and sampled the milk of this cow every month and reported the results thus obtained. The inspector also reported various weighings of milk as check weights. The owner reported the detailed weights of milk for each day and statement of feed and care.

Dolly Bloom calved March 22, and starter her record March 26,1902, when 23 months old, and completed it March 25, 1903. During this time she gave 8,841.58 pounds of milk, with 453.86 pounds of butter fat.

The requirement for the admission of this cow to The Advanced Register was 6,000 pounds of milk and 250.5 pounds of butter fat. Her production greatly exceeded this requirement. The record made is the largest record of a year's production of butter fat by any 2-year-old heifer in the world that can be found recorded, and at the same time supervised by any representatives of a public institution or an organization.

The following statement from the owner as to the daily feeding of this cow during her record will be of interest.

March, 1902—After calving, her feed for the rest of the month was gradually increased until it reached five pounds of shorts, fifteen pounds ensilage and clover hay ad libitum.

April 6—Six pounds shorts, 1¾ pounds, old process meal, 1¾ pounds of gluten, 20 pounds of ensilage and clover hay ad libitum.

May—Same grain as in April, with the addition of one pound of corn meal, clover hay until the 15th, when she was turned to pasture and fed peas and oats in the barn.

June—Same as in May except green clover in place of the peas and oats.

July, August and September—Same grain, with the omission of the corn meal. Pasture and green clover continued.

October—Same grain. For course food in addition to the pasture millet and a little clover hay were given.

November to March—Same grain, 20 pounds of ensilage, 40 pounds of roots (mixture of one pound of carrots to every two pounds of mangles) and clover hay ad libitum.

During the summer she was out in pasture until heat of the day, and at noon was fed green stuff in the stable. If the weather was hot she was turned out at night and stabled in daytime. She had the same care and feed as the other cows of her age in the herd with regard to general way of handling. She was milked only twice a day, and stood in a standing stall.

This heifer bears unquestionable testimony to the capabilities of a Guernsey cow. She is one of 40 Guernsey cows that have made official yearly records of butter fat and been admitted to the Advanced Register, the records varying from 296 pounds to 602 pounds (equivalent to 346 and 702 pounds butter).—Wm. H. Caldwell, secretary, Peterboro, N. H.

Horse Feeding Experiments.

The United States department of agriculture has just issued Bulletin 125, office of experiment stations, entitled A Digest of Recent Experiments on Horse Feeding, by C. F. Langworthy, Ph. D. This bulletin is a compilation which summarizes and discusses recent experimental work with horses, especially that carried on at the agricultural experiment stations in the United States. The principles of nutrition with reference to horse feeding are discussed and figures are given showing the composition and digestibility of the coarse and concentrated fodders commonly fed to horses. Experiments are summarized which discuss the comparative value of the different feeding stuffs and special attention is paid to some, like molasses, which are becoming more important than formerly. The comparative merits of different ways of preparing feed are also treated as well as the proper time of watering and the amount of water required. Something is also said of the energy expended for different kinds of external work and its measurement, the energy required for chewing and digesting food and other forms of internal muscular work, and similar topics.

Data are summarized in the form of a table, which shows the nutrients and energy furnished per 1,000 pounds, live weight, by the rations fed to American and foreign army horses, cab and bus horses, etc., as well as those supplied to the horses of express companies, fire companies, packing houses, breweries, etc., and the farm horses employed at the different experiment stations, such data having been especially compiled for this bulletin. Average values were calculated, showing the amount of nutrients furnished to horses performing different amounts of work, which it is believed may serve as a guide in fixing upon suitable rations.

Experiments in Orchard Culture.

The Nebraska experiment station has just issued Bulletin No. 79, in which are reported the results of experiments showing the effects of various methods of culture on the growth and winter-killing of young orchard trees.

It was found that careful cultivation during spring and early summer conserves soil moisture and produces a thrifty growth of young trees. Good cultivation in early summer can often be given by growing some cultivated crop like vegetables or corn, in the orchard. Uncultivated crops like grass or small grain dry the ground early in the summer and injure young trees very seriously.

Cultivation continued late in fall may cause growth to continue very late and is often responsible for winter-killing of tender trees. Cover-crops sown in midsummer cause trees to ripen their wood early, in preparation for winter, and do not injure them like grain crops grown in early summer.

Late cultivation, by leaving the ground bare, may increase the tendency toward root killing in severe winters, while corn stalks, cover-crops, etc., protect tree roots against severe freezing. Late growing cover-crops or any method of culture that leaves the ground very dry in fall will increase the danger of root injury.

Pasture for Hogs.

The Kansas Experiment Station has realized $11.90 per acre from rape pasture and $24.10 from alfalfa pasture in 98 days. These results were obtained from the following experiments, which began July 25 and concluded October 31, 1902:

Thirty shoats, averaging 52 pounds in weight, were divided as nearly equally as possible into three lots of ten each. Lot 1 was fed on a grain mixture of shorts one-half, corn-meal one-fourth, and Kafir-corn meal one-fourth, in a dry lot. The other two lots were fed the same grain ration, but one received rape pasture and the other alfalfa pasture in addition. Each lot was given what grain the hogs would eat up clean, and each had access to water and ashes. The weights of grain consumed and gains made are as follows:

Lot 1, no pasture: Grain consumed, 3,801 pounds; total gain, 1,028 pounds; 371 pounds of grain to make 100 pounds gain.

Lot 2, rape pasture: Grain consumed, 3,244 pounds; total gain, 1,076 pounds; 301 pounds of grain to make 100 pounds gain.

Lot 3, alfalfa pasture: Grain consumed, 3,244 pounds; total gain, 1,078 pounds; 300 pounds of grain to make 100 pounds gain.

The gains of the three lots are very nearly equal. The dry lot consumed 557 pounds, or 70 pounds for every 100 pounds of gain, more grain than the pasture lots. The lot on rape required one acre of pasture while the alfalfa lot used a trifle less than one-half acre.

The lot without pasture required 3.71 pounds of grain, to produce one pound of gain. Assigning the same value to the grain fed hogs on rape pasture, we have 877 pounds of pork credited to the grain and 199 pounds credited to the rape. At six cents per pound, the price at which hogs were selling at the close of the experiment, this would be a credit of $11.90 per acre for the rape. In a similar manner the alfalfa is credited with 201 pounds of pork, equal to $12.05, and as there was only a half-acre of alfalfa this makes a rate of $24.10 per acre.

The cost of preparing the seed-bed and seeding the rape was $1.80 per acre. It was seeded in the feed lots on soil that would otherwise have remained idle, or would have grown up to weeds.

The shoats on pasture enjoyed their diet and seemed satisfied. Those in the dry lots seemed to be hankering after something green, and their appetites seemed unsatisfied without some kind of roughness. They would even nibble at straw in a vain attempt to satisfy their craving.

The experiment emphasizes the superior value of alfalfa pasture. Where alfalfa is not available, or where variety is wanted or it is desired to utilize otherwise waste land, Dwarf Essex rape, seeded at the rate of six to eight pounds per acre any time from early spring to late summer, will furnish an excellent diet that is greatly relished bythe hog. Succulence and variety will make healthier hogs that will return increased profits.

ODDS AND ENDS.

When her cargo of 25,000 bales of jute was found to be on fire the captain of the steamship Clan Grant had difficulty in preventing his coolies from jumping overboard. But by injecting steam into the hold and going full speed ahead Colombo was reached just as the crew was exhausted from the continuous labor of pumping water on the redhot deck plates.

Three states which are noted for the production of forage crops not only have maintained the original fertility of the soil, but they spend for commercial fertilizers less than 1 per cent of the annual value of their crops, while those states which pay least attention to forage crops have impoverished the soil and spend annually for fertilizers from 5 to 9 per cent of the total value of their crops.

At Taunton, Mass., a standing bronze figure of Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, will be erected this summer on City Hall square. It is eight feet in height and shows Dr. Paine with long hair, dressed in colonial garb, a cloak drawn over his left forearm trailing to the ground and his left hand on a cane. The right holds the lapel of his long-skirted coat.

In connection with the extensive manufacture of the new bullet invented for the French army several sets of cartridges have been stolen at Lyons. It is thought that they have been sold to foreign powers, and vigorous search is being made to trace the culprits. The new bullet's propelling power is so great as to drive the bullet in a straight course for half a mile without any of the rise and fall of the present trajectory. This insures terrific speed and certainty of aim.

Sioux City is much wrought up over a squabble now going on between the principal shoe dealer of the city and the wholesale grocers. To boom his trade the shoe dealer decided to have a coffee sale, and he advertised large quantities of the berry at 5 cents a pound. After a few days the wholesalers refused to sell to him, and he bought of the retailers. Now the wholesalers have gone into court to ask for an injunction to prevent him from selling coffee for less than the market prices.

Animals vary greatly in the length of their lives. Elephants, eagles and parrots may celebrate their hundredth birthday, but our domesticated beasts are thought to be aged when they have reached a quarter of a hundred. A horse is old at 20, a donkey at 25 and a cat or dog at 15. The span of existence allotted for insects is shorter still, the fly and the butterfly commonly enjoying but one summer of vigorous life, and then being taken off by the cold, if they are not previously snapped up by a bird.

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Dear Sirs:—Your "International Stock Book" duly received, and it is the best thing of its class that I have ever seen. There is a volume of useful articles in it from start to finish. Respectfully, GEO. W. NULL.

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GREATEST PRINTING OFFICE IN THE WORLD

New Structure for the Printing Establishment of the United States Government.

The building in which will be quartered the greatest printing office that has ever existed is now practically completed, and in a few months will be occupied. This building is for the government printing office, says the Washington Star. It is located on the northwest corner of North Capitol and G streets, on a site comprising about an acre and two-thirds adjacent to the old government printing office building.

Ground was broken for the new building July 24, 1899, and from that time forward the work progressed without any delay except those short periods caused by the impossibility to secure material as rapidly as it could be put in place. The steel structural work is believed to be equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind anywhere. Every care was taken to make this portion of the building as perfect as possible and quantities of steel were at times rejected when it was thought they did not come up to the standard of the requirements. The foundations were made particularly heavy, and both in the design and in the construction the necessity to provide a building that would carry great weights was borne in mind.

The greatest solidity of construction was rendered necessary from the fact that a great deal of heavy machinery is to be placed in the building and extremely heavy weights of metal and paper were to be provided for. The old fear of fire which has on many occasions created consternation when the old printing office building was considered has no possible place in the mind of the most imaginative in relation to the new building. It is fireproof to the utmost extent, the steel work being protected so that in the case of heat being generated by the burning of any material that might be placed in the building it could not affect the strength of the structure by the warping of the metal. In every other way neither time nor money has been spared to make the structure one of those that can be said to have been erected for "all time."

While the area of the site was about one and two-thirds acres, as much as nine acres of floor space was to be provided and the only way it could be done was to go up in the air and the heavens were in that way invaded to the extent necessary for seven high stories. A dark red brick was used for the exterior walls, though on the interior glazed bricks were utilized to add as much as possible to the light effect within and to provide a clean surface.

To construct the building ten millions of brick were required, together with about twelve millions of pounds of steel. The floors are supported by the steel frame, the outer walls answering but little purpose except to inclose the structure. The average height of the building above the sidewalk is 131 feet.

In the structure there are 370 steel columns, which enable the floors to stand a load of 85,000,000 pounds, which is largely in excess of any weight it will ever be required to place upon it. Ventilation is provided by means of electric fans, and for the quick movement of the large corps of workmen and for the transfer of material there are twelve electric elevators. For the illumination of the building at night there will be 7,000 incandescent electric lights. A complete system of telephones will be installed, so that every portion of the building will have facilities for quick communication. In order to provide for this immense network of wires for lighting and telephoning without any unsightly effect false ceilings have been provided throughout the building through which the wires will be run.

The building is heated by steam, about 750,000 pounds of steel pipe being used for that purpose. The steam radiators have been placed in recesses under the window sills in order that they may not be in the way. Under the system of ventilation fresh air will enter under the window sills. Foul air will be carried from each floor through stacks running up the middle of all of the big rooms.

An ice plant has been installed to furnish drinking water, all of which will be filtered. A crematory has been provided for disposing of refuse and for heating the vast quantities of water that will be needed for binding and for other operations. It will be occupied about July 1.

NEW GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

HE DEFIED HUNGRY LIONS

And the Trick Seemed Most Daring Till It Was Explained.

Not long ago a lion tamer, who was exhibiting in a German circus in Holland, attracted immense crowds at every performance by doing what seemed to be the most daring of acts in the lions' cage. He would climb into the cage with great pieces of meat and throw it to the roaring beasts. The moment they had leaped upon it he would spring among them and put his foot on it. The animals would growl furiously, and then, just as the spectators were all waiting breathlessly, expecting that the beasts would tear him to pieces, they would shrink back cowed.

After he had repeated this exciting act for many days, an Englishman made a wager with him for a big sum of money that he would not dare to do it after the lions had been starved for three days. The trainer considered for a moment and then accepted the wager, making only the condition that he be allowed to have three weeks of preparation.

At the end of three weeks the trainer anounced that he was ready, and the process of starving the lions began. The Englishman kept guards posted around the cage day and night to make certain that not a morsel of food should be given to the animals. At the expiration of the three days all Amsterdam rushed to the circus. The lions were maddened with hunger, as any one could see and hear, for they roared continually, and their attempts to break through the bars showed how angry they had become.

In the height of the uproar the trainer entered the cage with an immense piece of beef in his arms. He tossed it on the floor of the cage, raised his whip, and lo! not one lion dared to approach it. The mighty brutes all crouched, roaring and growling so hard that their great frames shook, and each kept his terrible yellow eyes fixed hungrily on the meat. But not one of them stirred.

The trainer stooped, lifted the beef and tossed it to them again, and in a moment the lions were in a great tawny ball, rending and snarling and tearing, with blood from the mangled beef spurting all over the cage.

The Englishman paid his bet and then tried to find out how the lion tamer had acquired such wonderful control over his beasts. At first the man would not tell, but as last he consented to explain it. During the three weeks' period of preparation, he had always starved the lions for three days from the very beginning. Then, on the fourth day, he would enter the cage with a piece of beef which had been soaked in kerosene oil. The lions would no sooner pounce upon it than they would shrink away, sickened by the stench. Then he would throw them a fresh and good piece of beef which they would devour in a moment.

The lions soon became so accustomed to expecting that the first piece of beef that was thrown to them was not good, that at the end of the three weeks they would not even move from their corners when the trainer threw it on the floor of the cage. They would not try to eat anything except the second piece. So the daring trick had a very simple explanation.—Washington Post.

A Genuine Rubens of 1630.

A Rubens has been brought to light in Vienna, where it was found in one of the garrets of the imperial palace. It was one of a dozen old pictures so covered with dirt and varnish that the subject was hardly recognizable. After cleaning it was discovered to be a Holy Family, signed "P. P. Rubens, 1630." It was so damaged by neglect as to be beyond reparation.

Cement Butts.

The cement foundations of telegraph poles are called cement butts. There is now a company engaged in their exclusive manufacture. The butts are said to make the posts last three times as long, and in the meantime the liability from fire and storms is greatly reduced.

"I've seen sixteen summers," she said with a sad, sweet smile.

"You must have been blind half your life," grumbled man, the brute.

GINSENG Book free, telling how to invest in the Ginseng industry and double your money F. B. Mills, Box 60, Rose Hill, N. Y.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions of law; no mathematical problems, nor concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The Semitic Race.

"Please publish a map of the country inhabited by the ancient Semitic family, locating their principal towns, the plateau of Iran, etc. Also a short sketch of their origin, principal rulers, wars, religion, fate, etc."—G. W. C., Woodzell, W. Va.

We regret that we can not give a map on the scale proposed. But if you will take any school geography and turn to the maps of Asia and Africa, the area peopled by Semites is included in what is now Persia, Turkey in Asia, and Arabia; in Africa, Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia and Somaliland. The plateau of Iran is the high plateau now embraced in Persia.

The people living in Syria, and the adjoining portions of Turkey in Asia eastward down the valleys of the Euhprates and Tigris, and those of the coast lands of Palestine, Arabia and Egypt, are all of Semitic blood. The term Semitic is also now held to embrace the Phoenicians and Abyssinians. So extremely little is known of the early history of the Semitic race that it is futile to attempt to arrange it in order. They were not a single nation at any period since the dawn of recorded history. Probably the earliest remains of them are the relics of the old Sumerian civilization in the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris. The ancient Egyptians, whose architectural remains still excite our wonder, were of this race; so were the Assyrians and Babylonians, the Jews, the Canaanites.

Hydrophobia.

"What causes hydrophobia and can it be conveyed from a hog bitten by a dog or a bitten steer or horse or any other animal? How long will it go in extreme cases before it will develop?"—J. N. N., Cold Water, W. Va.

Hydrophobia—the better term is rabies—is one of the least known of diseases. It is believed to be a germ disease and is communicated by the bite of a dog or other rabid animal. It is not known whether it can be communicated to an animal by its eating the flesh of another animal dead of hydrophobia. When a rabid dog bites a person or other animal, the germs, which are supposed to be in the saliva, enter the blood through the wound and speedily find their way throughout the system. Here they develop and increase in number, until they produce the characteristic symptoms of the disease. This period of incubation usually is but a few days, though probably it may in some cases extends over two or three weeks. But the belief that it may remain in the system for years, and then break out, has nothing to sustain it.

The only remedy in cases of hydrophobia is the serum discovered by Pasteur, the famed French scientist and physician. There are several Pasteur institutes in the large cities of the country for the treatment of bitten persons. The serum is injected under the skin, enters the circulation and destroys the germs of the disease.

Many good people believe in the "madstone"—a calcareous substance said to be obtained from the stomach of the deer. It is of no use whatever. When a madstone is used, and the disease does not result, the person would not have had hydrophobia if it had not been applied. This belief in the madstone should be contradicted in every way possible, because valuable lives may be sacrificed by trusting to a madstone, which is of no use. The thing to do is to go at once to a Pasteur institute for treatment. Two children, aged 10 and 12, respectively, were sent to the Pasteur institute in Chicago a fortnight ago from Toledo, and are expected back in a week or so, entirely cured.

Babylon.

In The Blade of March 12 was a sketch of the Nippur temple. Will you please publish what is known of the present appearance of Babylon and the tower of Babel?—E. R. C., Kearney, Neb.

Nippur is situated between the Euphrates and Tigris, and is mentioned as Calneh, in Genesis x, 10. The mound covering the library there averages 25 feet in height above the plain, and covers some 13 acres.

The sites of Babylon, Nippur, and all the other cities of that ancient land now present nothing to the eye but huge mounds. The reason was this: There is no building stone in that vast plain through which run the Euphrates and Tigris. Hence clay bricks, generally unburned, were used for building, just as in the southwest part of the United States adobe is used in the same way. Hence the vast structures, under the effects of the rains and winds for centuries, became eventually huge mounds. Digging into them, the remains of walls, etc., can be found, which have been protected from decay by the covering made through the disintegration of the upper portions.

The site of Babylon is on the Euphrates, about 300 miles above its junction with the Tigris. Near it is the modern Arab village of Hilleh—a mere collection of mud huts. The three greatest mounds on the site are, first, Birs Nimrud, believed to be the site of the ancient Babel—a ziggurat like the one unearthed by Prof. Hellpricht at Nippur, about which an illustrated article appeared in The Weekly Blade of March 12 last. The second is called the Kasr by the Arabs—the word meaning "castle." This is believed to be the remains of the citadel erected by Nebuchadnezzar, five miles in circuit. The third is the mound of Babil, a mass of unburned brick now 140 feet high, once the temple of Jupiter Belus.

The New England Primer.

Please describe and give value of the New England primer, through your Question Bureau.—N. M. H., Union City, Pa.

No doubt the settlers of New England possessed primers they had brought from England. The exact date of the New England primer is not known. The second edition, enlarged, was advertised in 1691. It was probably prepared by Benjamin Harris, a printer, who came to Boston from London in 1686. The general plan of the primer was old, but Harris added new features, and the book became immensely popular. It was rewritten and reprinted many times, and by many different printers. In fact, no two of the many different editions or issues are entirely alike. It was used for fully a century in New England schools. In fact, an edition was issued at Worcester, Mass., as late as 1842.

As to the value of a copy, if you will kindly read the rules at the head of this department, you will find the editor of the Bureau is not permitted to answer such questions. Consult a dealer in old books.

Year Without a Summer.

What year was it that we had no summer?—L. P. R., Garden Grove, Iowa.

The "year without a summer" was 1816. The previous winter was very cold in Europe, but opened comparatively mild in our country, and in no way indicated the severe weather that soon prevailed. January as vedy mild, so much so, indeed, that fires rendered homes uncomfortably warm; this was broken, however, in February for a few days, but the warm condition which existed all of that month gave no indication of the coming wintry aspect which succeeded, and which rendered the remaining months of the year unlike any summer that had preceded it within the memory of the then "oldest inhabitants."

March came in with its usual icy winds, but moderated greatly toward the end. April began with warm and bright sunshine, but as the month drew to a close the cold increased and it ended in ice and snow and a very wintry temperature. May, which is usually looked for with its welcome flowers, proved a bitter disappointment; the early buds were soon blackened by the frost, and in one night during the first two days of May all vegetation was made a blackened waste; the corn was killed and the fields had to be made ready for another planting, but that was prevented by the extreme cold. Ice formed to the thickness of an inch through all the fields.

June was a month of ice and desolation, with thermometer sunk very far below the freezing point, even in the southern latitude, and all renewal of planting was abandoned. Frost, ice and snow were common throughout the country, every green thing which had availed itself during the few days of sunshine to develop perished in the frost, and all kinds of fruit were destroyed.

In Vermont snow fell to the depth of ten inches during that month; seven inches in Maine and three inches throughout Massachusetts and central New York.

July was accompanied by frost and ice, and on the glorious Fourth an abundance of ice was found in the streams and pools as far south as Virginia. That month the Indian corn was entirely destroyed in all but the far southern portion of the country, and even there but a small quantity, compared to the usual crop, escaped.

August, which is was hoped would end the cold weather, soon dispelled that hope; it was even more cheerless than the months which had preceded it. Ice formed even thicker than in the preceding month, and the corn was so badly frozen that it was cut for fodder, and almost every green plant destroyed. The news received from Europe contained the inetlligence that like conditions existed there in many parts.

The papers received from England stated that the year 1816 would be remembered for a generation as the year in which there was no summer. What little corn ripened in the unexposed states was worth almost its weight in gold. Farmers were compelled to use the corn grown in 1815 for planting in the spring of 1817. Seed never cost so much; it was obtained with great difficulty and at a cost of $5 a bushel. The last month of summer opened bright and warm and was the mildest of the year, but the expectation of returning summer was soon dispelled.

On August 16th ice formed everywhere, and winter clothing, which had been laid aside a few days before, was again brought forth to protect the people from the wintry weather. October kept up the reputation of its predecessor, as there was scarcely a day during the whole month thta the thermometer rose higher than 30 degrees. November was extremely cold, but, strange to say, December was the mildest and most comfortable month of the whole year.

Of course the cold spell caused breadstuffs to rise to an unheard-of price, and it was impossible to obtain the ordinary vegetables for table use, as what were on sale were required for seed. Flour sold in 1817 in the cities for $13 per barrel, and the average price of wheat in England was 97 shillings per quarter.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, Box 137, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

New Orleans Mint.

Editor Question Bureau:—I take the liberty to write you to correct an error in your answer in regard to the mints of the United States. You state that the mint at New Orleans is not used any more. This is a mistake, as I have visited the same twice recently—the first time in October last, and then again during Mardi Gras festivities last February. They are coining both silver and gold, and in large quantities, at the present. At the time of my last visit there was several million dollars' worth of bullion in the vault, awaiting coinage. Quite a large number of people are employed, principally girls and women. At the last congress a bill was introduced to do away with this mint and make it an assay office, but this measure was defeated. I wish that you would make a correction in your next issue, as the impression seems to prevail in many places that it has been abandoned entirely.—W. H. H. M., Newark, O.

We are much obliged for the correction. We try to get our answers right, but if error is made, we are glad to have it pointed out at once. Then there are three mints in operation—at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco.

What a Trust Is.

Will you please tell us exactly what a trust is? How is it organized, how does it operate, etc. Make your answer as full and as simple as you can.—H. G. M., Bright, Tenn.

The term "trust," as now used, came from its meaning as a law term. Where the property of a widow or minor is placed in charge of some competent person, to be managed in their interest, he is called a trustee, and the property is held in trust. Within the past half-century there have been organized large trust companies, to hold and manage estates or other property for the widows and children.

This principle began to be applied some twenty years ago in business. An organization would be formed for the control of several different companies or corporations under the direction of one set of men. This was done by a transfer of a majority of the stock of each company or corporation to a central committee or board of trustees, who issue in return to the stockholders respectively, certificates showing that their stock is held in trust, and that they are still entitled to their share of the profits. The object of putting them all under one control is to economize expenses, regulate production and stop competition among the companies so controlled. This stoppage of competition is deemed by many to be dangerous to the public, in that it also makes it possible to raise prices to consumers; and it was because of this that the outcry against trusts became so general a few years ago.

The word trust is now applied to any combination of establishments in the same line of business, for securing the same ends—economy of management and the elimination of competition.

The Pyramids.

How old are the Pyramids in Egypt? How long did it take to build them?—T. D. C., Mosheim, Tenn.

The Pyramids of Egypt belong to the period of the first eleven dynasties of Egyptian kings, and all date back previous to 3000 B. C. The time is took to build each is not known. They were not all built at the same time. They are simply the tombs of kings. Each one was begun over a sepulchral chamber excavated in the rock on which it stands. Each year during the life of the king for whom it was intended the work of building the pyramid went on, a narrow passage being left by which to reach the chamber. When the king died his mummy was put in the chamber, the entrance closed, and the pyramid completed.

Mss. of the Bible.

"Please tell me through your most valuable paper who had the original Bible before King James of England translated it into our language? Where are they now? Could any one get to see them? Please explain this as thoroughly as you can. How did King James get possession of them?"—A. B. W., Van Wert, Ia.

"The Bible is not one unbroken chain of books," says Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D., in his "History of the Books of the Bible." The books we now call the Old Testament were written at different times, by different men, through a period of more than 1,000 years. It is believed that these different books were gathered in one collection by Ezra and King Nehemiah, about 450 years before Christ. Smith's Bible Dictionary says the Jews ascribed to Ezra "the settling of the canon of Scripture, and restoring, correcting and editing the books." In 2d Maccabees, ii, 13, it is mentioned that Nehemiah gathered together in a library "the acts of the kings and the prophets, and of David, and the epistles of the kings concerning the holy gifts," which is believed to refer to the same thing—that King Nehemiah ordered it, and Ezra did the work. The terms "Old Testament," "New Testament," and "Bible," were first applied by Chrysostom in the fourth century after Christ. The Jews divided the books of what is now the Old Testament into the Law, the Prophets, and the Writings. In the three or four centuries preceding the birth of Christ, many Jews settled in Alexandria and Egypt. The language there was Greek; so, about 280 B. C., a translation of the Hebrew Scriptures was made into Greek, called the Septuagint; and this the basis of the Old Testament as it is now printed in our Bibles. It was first printed about 1514 to 1518.

The books of the New Testament were written in the first and second centuries after Christ, thus being 500 or 600 years later than the latest written portions of the Old Testament. Of course, all books had to be written before the invention of printing. The oldest manuscripts existing are the most valuable and considered the most nearly correct, for errors necessarily would creep in while copying, if changes were not designedly made to support or defeat some dogma. Of manuscripts written in the fourth century after Christ (A. D. 301 to A. D. 400), there are two existing—the Sinaitic codex, found in the convent of St. Catherine, Mt. Sinai, in 1859, and now at St. Petersburg; the Vatican codex, in the Vatican library at Rome. There are seven manuscripts of the fifth century, eighteen of the sixth, and only a few fragments of the seventh, nine of the eighth, 20 of the ninth, and five of the tenth. Of all these, only one—the Sinaitic codex—has the New Testament complete, as we now have it.

Several translations were made of the Bible into English before the invention of printing. Wyckliffe's translation of the New Testament was printed in 1525, Coverdale's Old Testament in 1535. This was followed by the printing of several different translations notably in 1560 and 1568. The King James version was first printed in 1611.

Circular Saws.

Why is it a circular saw will not run the same when running against, as with the sun? When a saw is to be repaired, or a new one ordered, the manufacturer wishes to know which way the saw is to run, with or against the sun.—G. C. J., Ceylon, Pa.

A circular saw manufacturer here says you have the question wrong; that what is wanted to know is, which is the "log side" of the saw. The reason is, its log side—that next the log—is made a perfect plane; while the broad side is slightly wedge-shaped, being thicker at the mandrel, and sloping outward to the edge. This is to add strength to the saw; and it also "eases off" the board being cut, reducing friction, and making the saw run easier.

Number of Languages.

How many languages are there and what is each called?—C. M. O. G., Edwards, Fla.

There are about 900 languages, with 5,000 dialects, now known. The list would be too long for us to print, and of no value when it was printed—that is, if such a list were available, which it is not. No one has ever attempted to prepare such a list.

Mortar Used in the Pyramids.

I am informed that there is a method of making a very hard cement from gypsum, being in fact the cement used by the Egyptians in the pyramids. If so, can you give me the formula?—B. F. B., Beaver, Okla.

It is believed the mortar used in the Great Pyramid was made of Nile mud and gypsum. Of the relative proportions we know nothing. The gypsum, however, must have been burned and pulverized, then mixed quickly with the mud, and used before it "set," or hardened. We believe you will find a good article of Portland cement far superior to any mixture of gypsum.

St. Paul.

What was the name of the father of St. Paul, and how did the latter die?—L. W. H., Rutherfordton, N. C.

No one knows the name of Paul's father. We know he was a Jew of the tribe of Benjamin (Philippians iii, 5), and a Pharisee (Acts xxiii, 6), that he had by some means acquired the Roman franchise ("I was free born," Acts xxii, 28), and that he lived in Tarsus (Acts xxi, 39). We have nothing authentic concerning Paul after his last two epistles, those to Timothy and Titus, which were the last of his writings which have come down to us. It is believed that he was beheaded at Rome.

Clara Barton and Red Cross.

"Please tell me who Clara Barton is, and give a short sketch of the Red Cross society."—O. A., Newaygo, Mich.

Only a few months ago we gave an extensive sketch of Clara Barton, so you must be content with a brief reply, as we cannot continually take space to reprint things given previously.

Clara Barton was born at Oxford, Mass., in 1830; during the civil war did relief work on battle fields and organized a search for missing men; laid out national cemetery at Andersonville; was associated with the international Red Cross in Franco-Prussian war 1871; secured the adoption of the treaty of Geneva, 1882, recognizing the Red Cross flag as neutral and entitled to protection, by all leading nations.

The Red Cross society was established through the efforts of Henri Dunant, a Frenchman, to care for the wounded in war, and secure the neutrality of nurses, hospitals, etc., and to relieve suffering caused by pestilence, flood, fire, etc.

History of the Flag.

Please give the history of the American flag.—J. O., Crete, Neb.

The earliest legislation on a national flag was a resolution of the Continental Congress, adopted June 17, 1777, "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

In 1794 Congress enacted that, after May 1, 1795, "the flag of the United States be 15 stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be 15 stars, white, in a blue field." This was because of the admission of Vermont and Kentucky.

In 1816 a committee of Congress was appointed to report on the expediency of changing the flag, and on April 4, 1818, an act was approved reducing the number of stripes to 13 and increasing the number of stars to represent at all times the number of states in the Union—now 45.

Treasury Whitewash.

Please give a formula for making cold water paints to be used on outside of buildings? Can the same color matter be used for coloring water paints as in oil paints?—F. M. A., Memphis, N. Y.

We never heard of any such thing as "cold water paint," except whitewash—and that is better when put on hot. Here is the recipe used by the lighthouse board of the treasury department to whitewash lighthouses. It can be used on wood, brick or stone, and is nearly equal to oil paint:

Slack a half bushel of lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of rice, put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; one-half pound of Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle, and when used put on as hot as possible. This can be colored by the use of red or yellow ochre. Any druggist will tell you about that.

Miscellaneous.

M. B. R., Hastings, Mich.: We can find no trace of it.

C. F. H., Madisonville, Tenn.: We have not the figures.

J. B. R., Clermont, Fla.: The story was never published in book form.

H. G. P., Northeast, Pa.: We are unable to find in Toledo a copy of Thomas Dunn English's poems.

Reader, Peach Tree, N. C.: The only way is to get up a petition and have your congressman use his influence in its favor.

J. C. J., Dewmaine, Ill.: No; there is no truth in the stories that some of the miners of England live in the mines and rear families there.

J. M. S., Helenwood, Tenn.: There are no statistics collected as to that. In cities, the larger proportion of church members were Sunday school scholars.

N. I. M., Gilboa, Neb.: An answer in Question Bureau of April 20 answers the main part of your question. Nearly all immigrants come in at New York.

M. E. K., Fullerton, Neb.: Get into communication with the manufacturers, tell them what you want and ask what course of art study will fit you for the work.

F. M. H., Bartlesville, I. T.: The only way is to get up a petition, signed by as many patrons of the office as possible, and have it pushed by your political friends.

P. S., Onaga, Kan.: "Les Miserables" is pronounced la me-za-rabl, accent on last syllable. Pronounce la and za with a as in fate; me with e as in meet; rabl with a as in father.

E. L. C., Fairgrove, Mich.: The census does not classify "laborers." It gives some 200 classes of occupation, with the number engaged in them, but this includes employers as well as workmen.

L. M. F., Loyalhanna, Pa.: Europe has but two republics—France and Switzerland. Russia and Turkey are absolute monarchies. The remainder are limited monarchies. Why did not you go to any school geography for this information?

O. T., Middlefork, O.: The squadron of evolution was the collection of warships that was assembled for practice in West Indian waters a short time ago. It did not sail, as a body, from any port. The vessels were ordered from different points to assemble at Culebra.

Don't Stay Sick

When a Postal Will Bring You Help.

Write me today, for each day's delay means a day more of ill-health. Just tell me which book to send.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

While you are waiting thousands of others are cured. Out of each 40 who make this month's test, there are 39 who pay for it gladly, because they get well. I willingly pay for the rest.

You don't need to have faith in me. I have the faith, for I know the remedy; and I take the risk. Won't you simply try to get well?

I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen weak inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone operates the vital organs. I treat a weak organ as I would a weak engine by giving it the power to act. My way always succeeds save when a cause like cancer makes a cure impossible. And most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured without it.

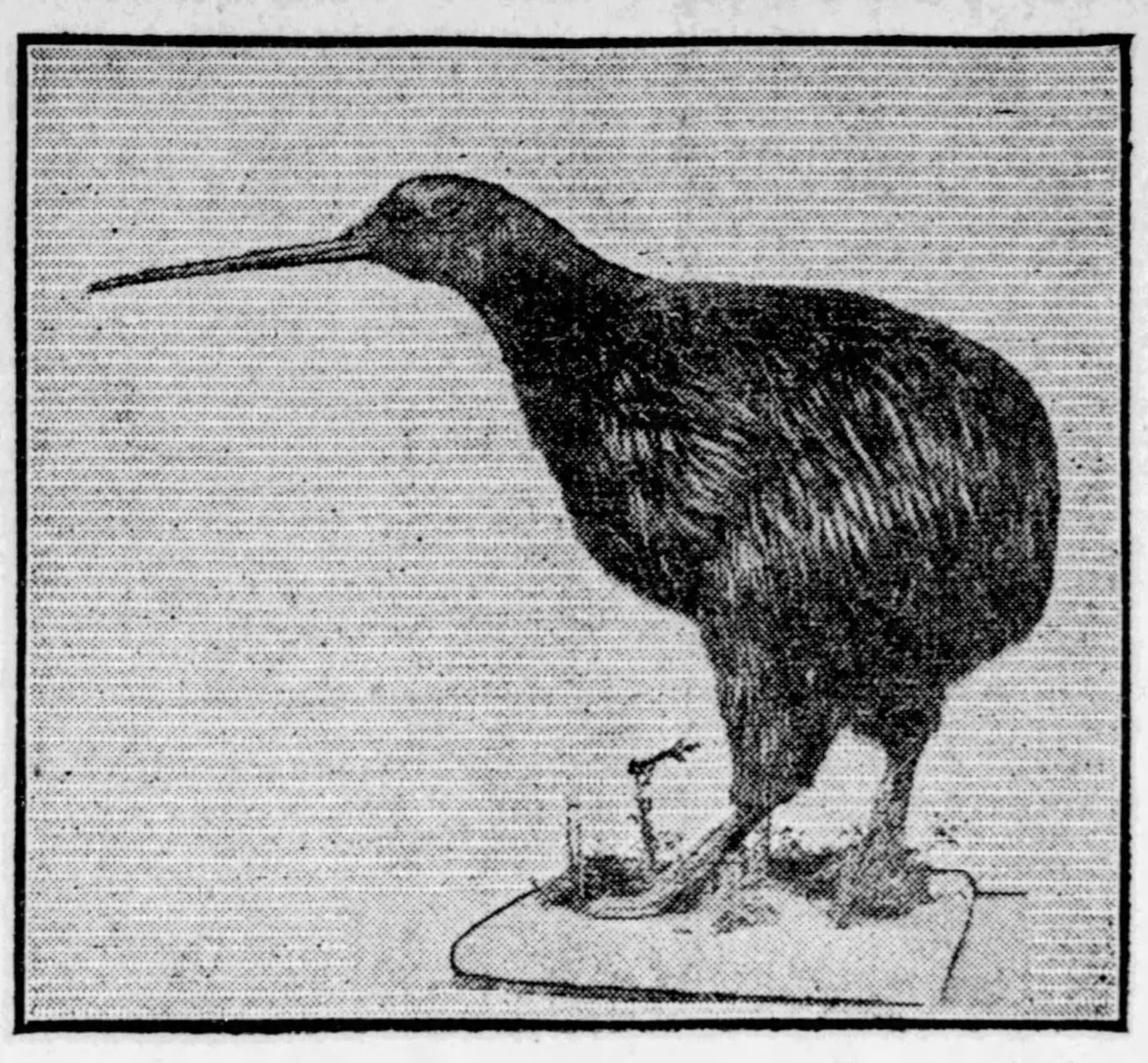
You'll know this when you read my book.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 528, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed)
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

A WINGLESS AND TAILLESS BIRD



The above photo shows the bird commonly known as the "Kiwi," its scientific name being Apteryx Mantelli. It is the lowest form of bird which exists, but is so scarce that scientists are happy to get a specimen in any condition. It is absolutely without wings or tail; its legs are short, stubby, but very strong, and are used by these birds for digging.

The body covering is a cross between hair and feathers—a material which is very course. They can develop great speed and put up a desperate fight when attacked. A peculiar trait is that during the day they conceal themselves under rocks or roots of trees, and when at rest resemble to some extent a hedgehog when it is coiled up. Breeding them in captivity has utterly failed and only few museums can boast of a specimen.

They are now very rarely found in the forests and swamps on the north of New Zealand.

PLAYED CARDS 8 DAYS

German Professor Had a Unique Cure for Insomnia.

Every man probably has told or has heard fabulous stories of poker playing, says the Chicago Tribune. The narrative of how Brown and Smith sat down to a quiet little game with Black and Jones at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening and how they ordered Swiss cheese sandwiches at midnight, black coffee at 5 a. m. Thursday morning, and adjourned at noon with Smith $1.38 ahead has been told many times with many variations.

Sometimes Brown, Smith & Co. make a couple of days and nights of it, and a larger sum goes through the clearing house. Everyone knows the type of story which is told to illustrate this desperate life. Well, here is the "Munchausen" version of it.

Professor Heinrich Gerhauser, of Berlin—it will be necessary to send to Berlin for the affidavits if required—had been troubled with insomnia. He could not sleep, no matter how much he tried. At an evil moment—for the professor's family—some authority told him that what he should do was to sit down to a quiet game of cribbage and play until he tired himself out.

The professor was willing. One Tuesday evening, just after tea, he put on his slippers and smoking jacket and sat down to a game with his wife, Frau Gerhauser lasted until midnight and then she dropped to sleep in her chair. The professor's eldest son took her hand and continued the game until his younger brother woke up in the morning. Then the brother jumped into the breach and the game continued. Meanwhile Frau Gerhauser had slept and was ready for the fray. She "sat in" until noon and then a man friend dropped in and was pressed into service. He lasted until 6 o'clock, when one of the servants took the chair.

Then the eldest son tried it for a few hours, and the rest of the family, beginning to realize that this was no ordinary game, prepared a schedule of turns and divided the day up into "watches."

That was on Tuesday, just a week from the time he had sat down to the game. He was afraid to trust the first symptoms, and so he decided to take another day and night.

After playing steadily for eight days and nights he felt positive that he was sleepy. At 10 o'clock Wednesday night he threw down the cards and said he thought he would go to bed. He slept for 36 hours, almost breaking another record.

The same authority that gives this story to the world hands out another. It will not be necessary to go farther than New York for affidavits in this case.

For seven days and nights herr professor sat and played cribbage before he felt the first sensations of sleep creeping over him.

Early in the year, however, two professionals sat down to play in a New York club at 10 o'clock one Wednesday evening at a quiet game of poker. They did not play for high stakes, and when 10 o'clock the following morning struck the amount of money lost and won was about even. They had then been playing for 12 hours, but neither expressing any fatigue the game continued uninterruptedly until 10 o'clock on Thursday night. One of them, Frost, had then lost about $200, and as he desired to make good some of his loses play was continued all that night until once more the hour of 10 a. m. chimed forth. Both players were apparently as fresh as ever, and as Frost had begun to recoup himself it was magnanimously suggested by the other, Richards, that the game should continue.

Neither had had anything to eat with the exception of a few sandwiches, though each had consumed four bottles of whisky and 12 siphons of Vichy water. At 10 o'clock on Friday night Frost had managed to win $120, and as the game had then been running for forty-eight hours it was proposed by the loser that an adjournment should be made, an offer which was gratefully accepted by his partner.

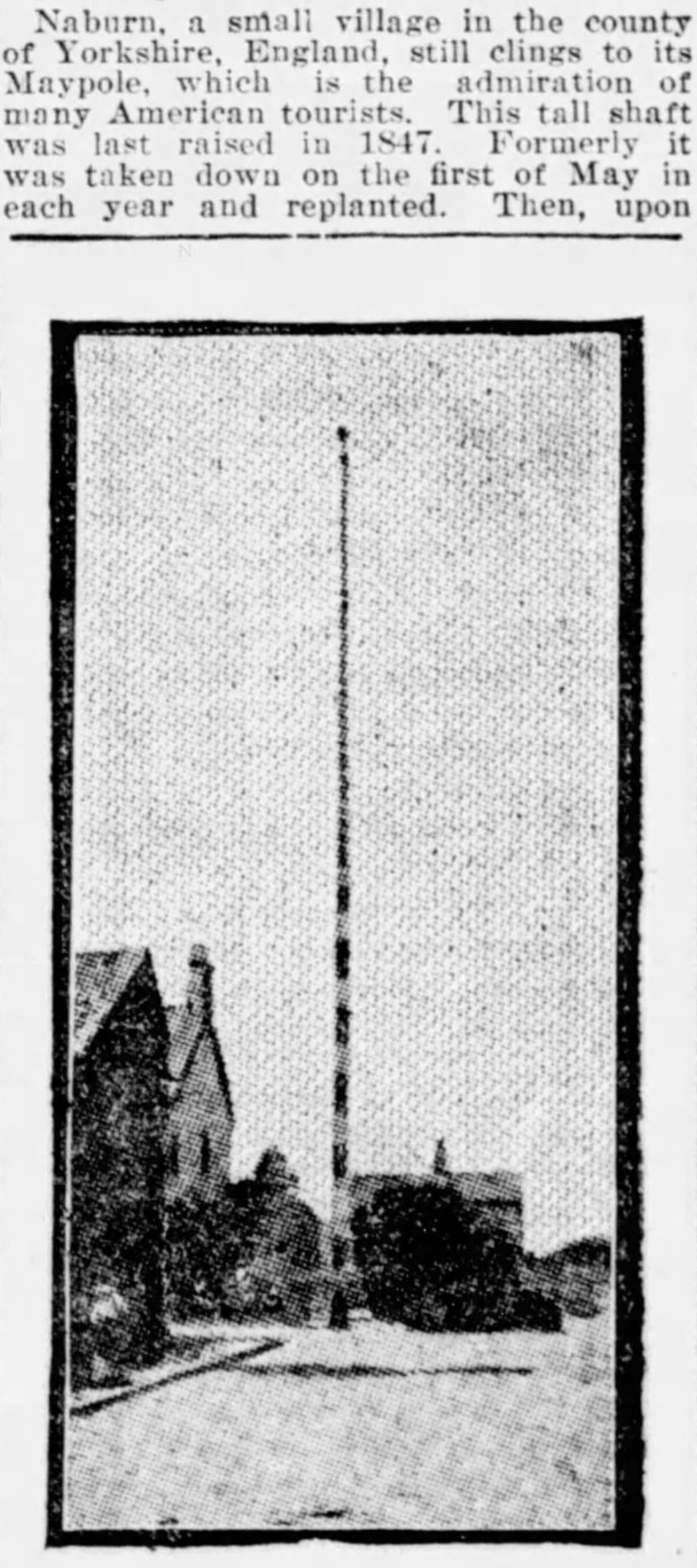
Indication of Insanity.

In France an excessive growth of hair on the upper lip was noted in 497 insane women out of each 1,000, while only 290 were found in each 1,000 in the general hospitals. It was noticed that the latter very frequently had a personal or family record of neuropathy or mental degeneration.

MAYPOLE SURVIVOR.

Like most old English and American customs, which are gradually becoming extinct, the rearing and painting of the village Maypole has not escaped. In America the custom has been abandoned almost altogether, and its observance is now so rare in England that the few exceptions excite remark.

Naburn, a small village in the county of Yorkshire, England, still clings to its Maypole, which is the admiration of many American tourists. This tall shaft was last raised in 1847. Formerly it was taken down on the first of May in each year and replanted. Then, upon the twelfth of the month—the feast day—the young women of the village paraded the streets, dressed in white and adorned with flowers, singing songs appropriate to the season and occasion. The children too, came in for much attention. They received gifts of money and then adjourned to the Maypole's vicinity to sing the following verse:



The Maypole is up,
Now give me the cup,
I'll drink to the garlands around it;
But first unto those
Whose hands did compose
The glory of flowers that crowned it

Probably the custom of rearing the Maypole arose in the beginning of the fifteenth century from the practice of "flower gathering." On April 6, 1644, the two Houses of Parliament forbade the carrying out of the Maypole feast, the petty constables and church wardens of all parishes having a fine of five shillings a week imposed on them during such time as the Maypole was allowed to remain up, but the Restoration brought them again into being.

AN ENGLISH BRIDAL.

The bridal party at a recent fashionable English wedding was unusually picturesque. The bride wore an entire robe of beautiful antique Brussels lace over silver tulle and soft white chiffon, bordered round the hem with an insertion of diamond and silver embroidery, combined with small trails of orange blossom. The bodice, cut square at the throat, had a transparent yoke of Brussels lace, and was caught down at the front with diamond and pearl tassels. The Watteau train of white satin was richly embroidered in pearls and silver and draped from the shoulders by a Brussels lace shawl, caught with crystal embroidery. A coronet of orange blossoms was worn with a tulle veil, and the bride's ornaments were pearls, while she carried a lovely bouquet of orchids, lilies and orange blossoms. Behind her walked the pages, in picturesque Charles I. costumes of pale blue satin, with short slashed trunks and sleeves and capes slung from the shoulder, trimmed with silver. Each carried a high, silver-topped cane, attached to which was a bunch of forget-me-nots, tied with a long narrow ribbon streamers. Then came the six little girls, dainty figures in costumes of the same period, of white satin, with Watteau plaits to the long frocks, short waists, puffed sleeves and pale blue ribbons across the bodices. They wore white silk mittens and carried a single stave of lilies.

NEW RAILROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

The annual construction supplement to the Railroad Gazette shows that there are 2,058 definite pieces of railroad work proposed in the United States, Canada and Mexico, representing, in different stages of advancement, 1,684 companies. Of this number, 1,797 are the projects of 1,490 companies within the United States; 197 represent 143 companies in Canada, and 64 projects by 52 companies in Mexico. The total number of projects under contract or building is this year 25 per cent. more than last year, and larger than has ever before been recorded. The supplement also contains a list of over 2,000 bridges which are to be built on the North American continent and for which contracts have not yet been let. It is noted that there are more than 70 bridges proposed, the cost of which will reach over $100,000 each, every one of which appears to have a good prospect of being built. There are about 15 structures, the cost of which will reach over $1,000,000 each. The bulk of these bridges, however, will be found to be structures costing from $30,000 to perhaps $60,000 each.

The Sunday School.

TRUTH'S BATTLE WITH POWER

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 17—"Paul Before Felix," Acts 24:10-27.

Truth, as represented by Paul, slipped out of Jerusalem by night, in chains and guarded by soldiers from the deadly plots of the Jews. Power, as represented by Ananias and the others of the priestly party, came leisurely and in state by daylight, five days later. Both made the same journey, and both were bound for Caesarea, to appear before Governor Felix, Paul as a prisoner and the others as his prosecutors. Ananias and his company traveled in bodily comfort, but in inward perturbation; Paul, on the other hand, traveled in quite another fashion outwardly, but with the inward serenity which is the best of earthly rewards.

The arrogance of power was well represented by this group of ecclesiastical officials. They had determined to crush Paul. To effect that purpose they were willing to go to any length. The justice or injustice of their course appears not to have occurred to them. "We have the power," they seemed to say, viewing that as an unanswerable argument. Wealth, numbers and official influence were on their side, and opposed to him was simply this man Paul, with his friends, who were decidedly a minority party in the community. But stay; these astute politicians had forgotten that truth and God were on his side also, and they were not the first plotters, nor the last, to discover that, somehow, the man who has truth on his side has a way of winning against all odds. They might cause Paul discomfort, but they could not defeat him.

The Hard Lot of a Hardy Man.

Paul's peace was all within; none of it was without. Here he was, an innocent man, acknowledged to be such by the Roman colonel who had sent him down to Felix. Strong in the consciousness of his own innocence he yet had to endure the indignity of being placed in the prisoner's dock. He had scarcely reached Jerusalem, the goal of long expectation and journeying, when the fury of a mob had overtaken him, and he had to be spirited away from the city. Yet he never whimpered. He met his fate undismayed.

"I like the man who faces what he must
With step triumphant and heart of cheer."

Paul had this attitude toward life. He faced each new event manfully. After all, is not this what it means to conquer the world? Who else overcomes the world but the man whose soul the world cannot defeat or disturb?

Two Orators and Their Pleas.

There was shrewdness in the scheme of these churchly politicians who were Paul's enemies. They confined their accusations largely to generalities and so made an ingenious arraignment of him before Felix. They sought the verdict rather than the right. Theirs was

"The strife for triumph more than truth."

A hired lawyer Tertullus, made their plea before Felix, who sat in judgment upon the case. His opening was truly oriental in its flattery and sycophancy, and it did not strain at whatever untruth might be necessary to make his case appear the stronger. However pleasant his fawning words may have sounded to Felix, and however diplomatic they may have been, they must have made the inmost souls of those educated Jews cringe, for their true opinion of this minion of the power that they regarded as Israel's oppressor, was far from that which their words expressed when they echoed the utterances of their mouthpiece.

The charges against Paul were that he was a "pestilent fellow," an insurrectionist "throughout the world," a ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes, and a profaner of the temple. In answer to these charges Paul stood up, a lonely figure, when contrasted with the crowd of his enemies. Here, as always, he proved himself a getleman. His opening words were courteous and tactful, without becoming sycophancy, as the opening of Tertullus had been. He brushed aside some of the charges with a few vigorous words; for others he boldly demanded the proof, showing the weakness of the case of his adversaries, in that they had not brought with them the men who had really promoted the riot which had resulted in his arrest.

An Appeal to the Facts.

The bolder of two courses is usually the better. Paul, without any apologies, positively challenged the statements made against him. He had nothing to fear from the facts, but everything to hope for. It is a great advantage to be so clear in conduct and conscience that the facts will always support one. Error and injustice always fear the facts; it is to their interest to suppress them, and to depend upon their ability to make specious pleas. They would prefer to show the clenched fist of their power rather than to marshal real evidence. The man who tries to hide the facts is to be mistrusted. He that does the truth comes to the light; the men whose deeds are evil love the darkness.

To the credit of the Christian church of today let it be said that she is zealous for the truth. The spirit of modern scholarship is, "The truth first, and away with everything that cannot stand the light of truth." The most searching and honest critics of the Bible, and of the history of the church, have been Christian men. Doubtless there have been those in the church who would sacrifice truth to tradition, and who preferred error's ease to truth's tumults, but they have not been representative of the spirit of Christianity, which gives itself to a constant investigation of the evidence affecting the Scriptures and church history. The revisions of the Bible are only one manifestation of this spirit which animated Paul and still animates his successors.

Standing by His Beliefs.

Paul would not hedge or equivocate. To the charge of being a leader among the Christians he entered a prompt admission. Gladly and unreservedly he affirmed that he was of the Way. All that his accusers believed, concerning the law and the prophets, he also believed, in added fulness and in fruition. More than that, he "exercised himself"—was in constant training—to have a clear conscience where either God or man was concerned. Indeed, that was why he could stand so dauntlessly before Felix and the Jews, fearless in the knowledge of his own innocence. Paul is an example of courage in confessing his faith in every situation of his life. Judas might betray his Lord, and Peter deny him, but Paul's constancy could be shaken by nothing.

A Significant Capital Letter.

One of the important changes made by the revised version in this text is the printing of the word "Way" with a capital letter. The early Christians habitually spoke of their belief as "The Way." It was to them more than a creed, more than an enlarged hope of immortality; it was a "Way" of life, a program for best living. Christ is not only a goal; he is a way. He is a life-direction; not only deeds, but the entire trend of character and existence are altered for the person who follows Him who said "I am the Way."

A Procrastinating Governor.

Felix was a putter-off. He did not decide Paul's case, but on flimsy excuse postponed it. He was a type of the irresolute man, lacking decision. He preferred to shift responsibilities. He was afraid to shoulder the onus of displeasing anybody. Of course he was despicable, for it is part of the ethics even of the Bowery that any man who wants to deserve the name of man must face his responsibilities, take what is coming to him and not "squeal." As a vigorous but pagan poem by Henley expresses it,

"In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced or cried aloud.
Under the bludgeonings of chance,
My head is bloody, but not bowed."

History does not write Felix down very large as a man. His name is best known in connection with one of the petrified phrases of our common speech, "a more convenient season."

Enter the Woman.

This precious ruler had stolen another man's wife, a Jewess named Drusilla, as wicked as she was beautiful. Apparently she, like Pilate's wife, expressed an interest in the prisoner who had been before her husband for trial, so Paul was again brought forth, to appear before them both. This was not a judicial occasion, but to tell about the new Way. Felix quickly found that it was more than a way of pleasantness and peace for believers; it was a way of righteousness, self-control and judgment to come. The fearless preacher—for it was as a preacher, and not as a prisoner, that Paul now spoke—presented the phases of the gospel which this wicked pair most needed to hear, and soon the Roman potentate was trembling in horror. The gospel means many things to many men, but to each of us it means that truth which we most need to know. By the way, wouldn't Paul make a capital preacher for a modern fashionable city church? Of him, like John Knox, it could be said that he never feared the face of man.

A Ruler's Itching Palm.

In the speech of today, Felix would be called a "grafter." He used his office less for the administration of justice than for the enrichment of Felix. He had become so confirmed a bribe-taker that even in the hour when his soul was most stirred, his ruling passion prompted him to remand Paul to prison, in the hope of a bribe. So does a guilty habit poison the very springs of one's being. Naturally, there was no bribe forthcoming from Paul; his rigid righteousness revolted at such a sin and crime. He knew well the truth, which some professing Christians today must learn before we can have pure politics in America, that the bribe-giver is equally guilty with the bribe-taker.

Felix the corrupt, was also Felix the cowardly. He was afraid of losing favor with the Jews. For popularity's sake he would sell his integrity and his soul. In contrast with this dishonorable man in an honorable office we behold Paul, honorable even in chains. History has compared him with Feyix, and with Ananias and with Tertullus, and Paul's is not the shame. It takes more than chains and imprisonments to dishonor an honorable soul.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

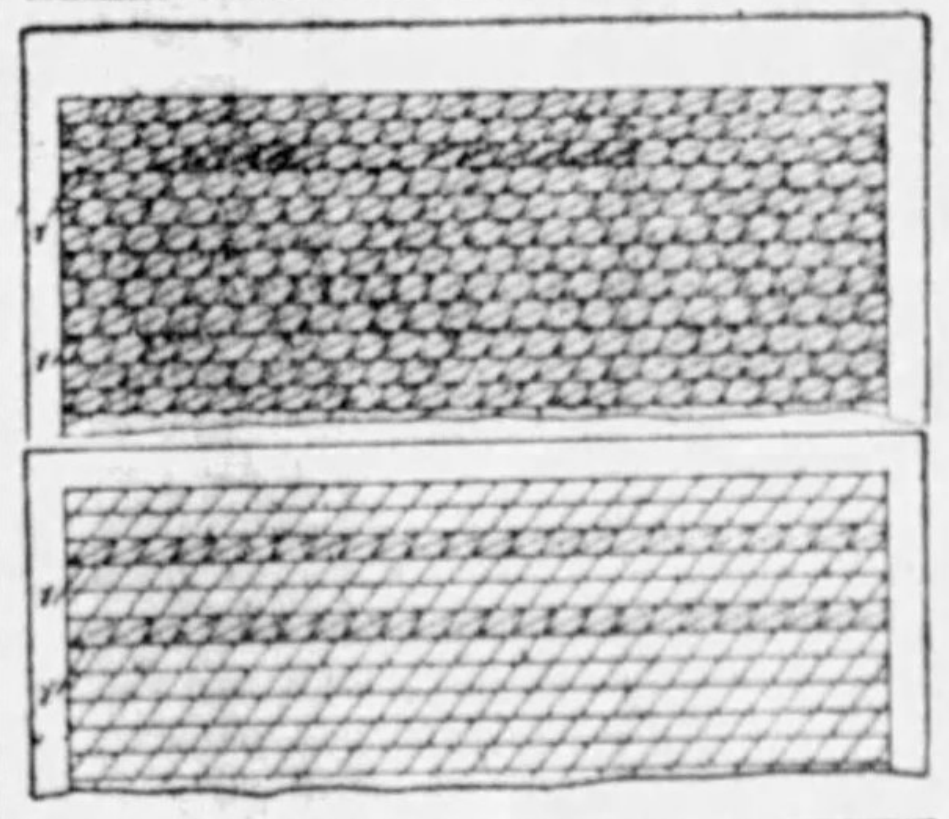
"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

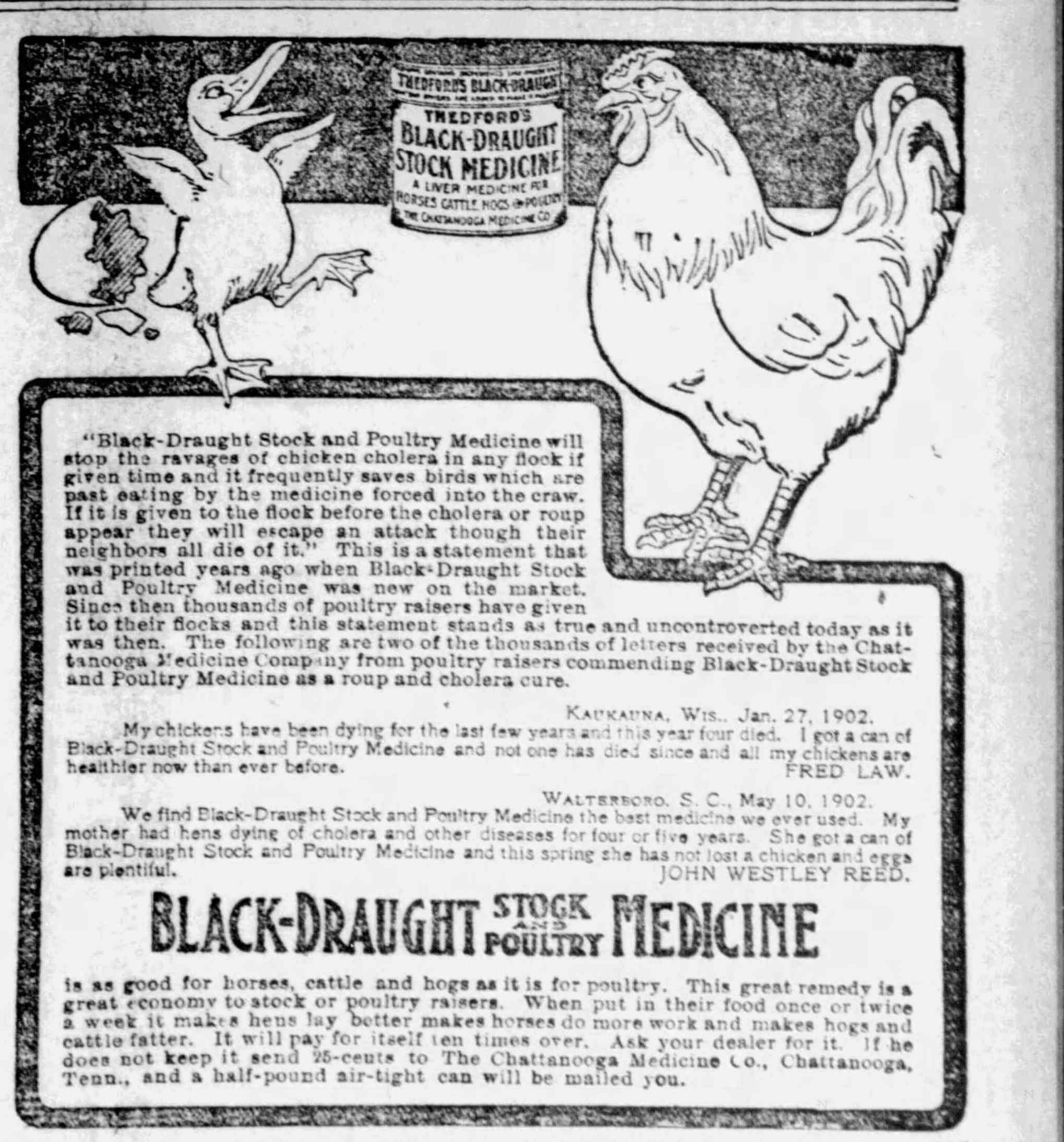
New Penmanship Chart.

It is universally conceded that the small letters, w, m, n, x, v, i, u, c, e, o and a, should all be of the same height from the base line, and serve as a unit of measure in forming the other letters of the alphabet, which extend two or more units above or below the base line. In what is called "slant writing" there are in the perfect copy but two angles, which, with their modifications, form the basis of all small letters, the main slant, which lies at about 50 degrees, and the connective slant, at about 25 degrees from the base line. Taking advantage of these principles, the inventor has formed a chart which not only has the horizontal lines usually found in copy books, but has, in addition, a set of oblique lines placed at such an angle that the curved lines of the letters will extend from the crossing point of the horizontal and oblique lines to the crossing above or below. The student soon learns the correct movement of the pen to form accurate curves, both ascending and descending, as his pen must start at a certain point and end at a second point, either above or below, following the general angle of the oblique line which connects the same points. For vertical writing the guide lines are drawn vertically instead of slanting, but the principle remains the same as in oblique writing.



Included.

She—I wish I had your talent.
He—Well, that goes with me.—Life.


THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT
THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT
STOCK MEDICINE
A LIVER MEDICINE FOR HORSES CATTLE HOGS & POULTRY
THE CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO.

"Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine will stop the ravages of chicken cholera in any flock if given time and it frequently saves birds which are past eating by the medicine forced into the craw. If it is given to the flock before the cholera or roup appear they will escape an attack though their neighbors all die of it." This is a statement that was printed years ago when Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine was new on the market. Since then thousands of poultry raisers have given it to their flocks and this statement stands as true and uncontroverted today as it was then. The following are two of the thousands of letters received by the Chattanooga Medicine Company from poultry raisers commending Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine as a roup and cholera cure.

KAUKAUNA, WIS., Jan. 27, 1902.

My chickens have been dying for the last few years and this year four died. I got a can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and not one has died since and all my chickens are healthier now than ever before.

FRED LAW.

WALTERBORO, S. C., May 10, 1902.

We find Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine the best medicine we ever used. My mother had hens dying of cholera and other diseases for four or five years. She got a can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and this spring she has not lost a chicken and eggs are plentiful.

JOHN WESTLEY REED.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

is as good for horses, cattle and hogs as it is for poultry. This great remedy is a great economy to stock or poultry raisers. When put in their food once or twice a week it makes hens lay better makes horses do more work and makes hogs and cattle fatter. It will pay for itself ten times over. Ask your dealer for it. If he does not keep it send 25-cents to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can will be mailed you.

PATENTS.

PATENTS: R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Patent Attys. Wash'n D. C. Est. 1869 Examination free. Best hand book.

PATENT SECURED or FEE returned. FREE opinion as to patentability. Send for Guide Book and What to Invent, finest publications issued for free distribution. Patents secured by us advertised free in Patent Record. Sample Free. Evans, Wilkens & Co., 654 F St., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$60 A MONTH STRAIGHT SALARY And expenses for men with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture; we mean this and furnish bank reference of our reliability; year's contract. Eureka Mfg. Co., Box 22, East St. Louis, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRASS BAND Instruments, Drums, Uniforms. Lyon & Healy "Own-Make" Instruments are preferred by Thomas Orchestra, Banda Rossa, Mascagni, etc. Lowest prices. Big Catalog; 1000 illustrations; mailed free; it gives instructions for amateur bands. LYON & HEALY, 72 Adams St., Chicago.

Wanted, Land Warrants,
Issued to soldiers of the War of the Revolution.
Issued to soldiers of the War of 1812.
Issued to soldiers of the War with Mexico.
Issued to soldiers of any war. Will also purchase Surveyor General's Certificates, Agricultural College Script, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights, Forest Reserve Land, or any valid Land Warrants or Land Script. Will pay spot cash on delivery of papers.
W. E. MOSES, Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

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BED-WETTING CURED Sample free Dr. F. E. May, Box 157, Bloomington, Ill.

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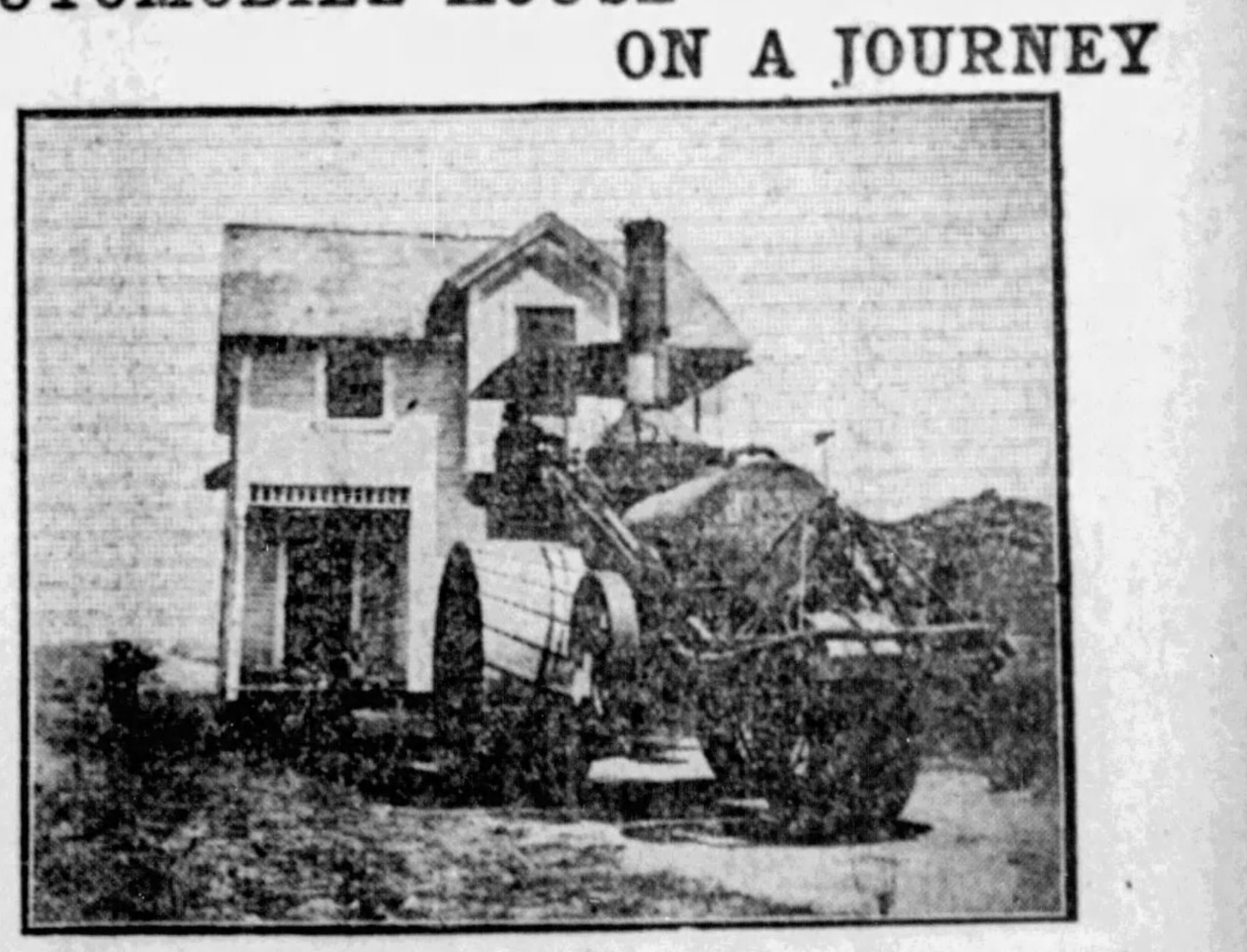
LADIES $1000 REWARD I positively guarantee my Never Failing ERGO-KOLO Compound to safely relieve longest, most obstinate case delayed monthly periods in 3 to 5 days, without harm, pain or interference with work. Mail $1.50. Double Strength $2. Dr. Southington M. Co. B-615 Main st. Kansas City, Mo.

Use for Damaged Cocoons.

A young Greek girl of Mitylene has discovered a method by which the punctured silk worm cocoons are made into beautiful artificial flowers of very natural colors and forms. They are greatly admired and will doubtless increase the value of the damaged cocoons.

AUTOMOBILE HOUSE ON A JOURNEY



This novel photograph depicts a scene which is quite common in California, where steam tractors are used for a variety of purposes. In many portions the surface of the ground is so level that buildings of large size can be moved without injuring them. Horses are sometimes employed, but such a large number are required that the tractor has been used as a substitute. The houses are placed upon wooden trucks and sometimes are moved a mile or more in a day. The motor shown in the photograph represents the power of over one hundred horses. It moved the house to which it is attached a distance of fifteen miles in all.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.............Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE..................Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 162,000

THE "IOWA IDEA."

Every now and then the people are regaled with predictions of a battle-royal on the tariff plank in next year's Republican convention. Why should there be? The much-talked-of "Iowa idea," which has been embodied in the Republican platform of that state, is no new thing. It is in entire accord with past utterances of national Republican platforms. Here it is:

> We stand by the historic policy of the Republican party in giving protection to home industries and point for its ample vindication to the extraordinary rapidity with which our national resources have been developed and financial independence secured. We favor such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable, through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world. We indorse the policy of reciprocity as the natural complement of protection and urge its development as necessary to the realization of our highest commercial possibilities. We favor any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording a shelter to monopoly.

There are two statements in this which seem to agitate some Republicans, who certainly are not as well informed in the matter as they should be. The first is, the recommendation of revision from time to time; the other, the statement in the last sentence regarding monopoly.

As to the first, the battle between the Republican and Democratic parties was not on schedules, but upon the manner in which duties should be levied. Both parties acquiesced in the proposition that the national revenues must be largely maintained by duties on imports. The Republican contention was and is, that these duties shall be imposed upon foreign articles which come into competition with our own products; that those things we do not and can not produce, except luxuries, shall be admitted free; and that, on competing products, the amount of duty on a given article should measure the difference in cost of production abroad and at home—as labor, the main item of cost, is cheaper abroad. The Democratic proposition was that duties should be levied so as to afford no protection to our industries, but only with reference to revenue-raising; hence duties on coffee and tea, for instance, would be ideal examples of the Democratic plan, because they would produce large revenue returns, and not protect anything—as neither is produced here.

The "Iowa idea" simply lays stress on the point that on competing products the duty should measure the difference in labor cost of production. This is a changeable quantity. The American manufacturers of any article, by improved machinery and methods, may have considerably reduced the cost of production here, while abroad that cost remains the same. A reduction on that particular duty can do no injury. On the other hand, by the same means, an English manufacturer may have largely reduced the cost of producing another article, in the six years that have elapsed since the Dingly law was enacted, and may be able to compete successfully with the same American product. In that case, the duty needs raising.

All Republicans believe in protection; but every one of them must admit that there is no reason why the schedules shall not be revised when necessary, so long as the protective principle is conserved. This is all there is in the "Iowa idea;" just that, no more.

Much objection has been raised to the closing sentence of the Iowa plank on the ground that it "admits the tariff shelters monopoly." It admits nothing of the sort. The word "may" implies the condition. The meaning is, if it ever occurs that a schedule shelters a monopoly, it should be modified; and there are few Republicans, we imagine, that will not agree with this. The condition is a pure hypothesis; for no one has ever shown the proof that any tariff schedule shelters a monopoly, nor that the reduction of a duty would break a monopoly.

CRUDE OIL PRICES.

The advance recently in the price of crude petroleum is interpreted to mean that the Standard Oil company is anxious to set the drills going with more activity, that new fields may be discovered, if possible, and that there shall be an increased production in territory already developed. The Cleveland Leader thus explains the anxiety of the Standard:

> The big oil trust is the most perfect as well as the most famous of the industrial monopolies. It is a marvel of power and money-making. Its managers face just one grave danger, and that is the chance that the supply of crude petroleum may become altogether inadequate to the demands of the market for refined oil. The Standard Oil company has such great investments in refineries, transportation lines, and all other needed equipment that it must be able to do business on an immense scale to justify the operation of its plants at anything like their full capacity. It cannot keep up its dividends unless it maintains the volume of its trade. To attempt to make a material shrinkage in the sales of oil by an advance in the price would cut off so much of the foreign market that the profits of the big trust would necessarily be scaled down.

This seems to us a correct view of the situation. The supply of oil in any given field is a fixed quantity. Oil is not the product of chemical or other forces still in action, adding to its volume in any given locality. The rock is simply a reservoir, filled in past ages, no one knows when or how. When one reservoir is exhausted that ends it for all time. New fields must be found or the oil trade must decline, and eventually be extinguished by the exhaustion of the stored supply. It may be that there are new and productive fields yet unknown, or it may be that we are approaching the end of the supply, so far as the United States is concerned. If the latter, then the greatest business monopoly of the age will pass into history.

THE SUFFRAGE DECISION.

The majority opinion in the case involving negro registration and suffrage in Alabama is a palpable evasion of the issue. The opinion is as follows:

> The traditional limits of proceedings in equity have not embraced a remedy for political wrongs (Green vs. Mills). But we can not forget that we are dealing with a new and extraordinary situation, and we are unwilling to stop short of the final considerations which seem to us to dispose of the case.
>
> The difficulties which we can not overcome are two, and the first is this: The plaintiff alleges that the whole registration scheme of the Alabama constitution is a fraud upon the constitution of the United States, and asks us to declare it void. But, of course, he could not maintain a bill for a mere declaration in the air. He does not try to do so, but asks to be registered as a party under the void instrument. If then we accept the conclusion, which it is the chief purpose of the bill to maintain, how can we make the court a party to the unlawful scheme by accepting it and adding another vote to its fraudulent lists?
>
> The other difficulty is of a different sort, and strikingly reinforces the argument that equity cannot undertake now, any more than it has in the past, to enforce political rights, and also the suggestion that state constitutions were not left unmentioned in paragraph 1979 by accident. In determining whether a court of equity can take jurisdiction, one of the first questions is what it can do to enforce any order that it may make. This is alleged to be the conspiracy of the state, although the state is not and could not be made a party to the bill. The circuit court has no constitutional power to control its action by any direct means, and if we leave the state out of consideration, the court has as little practical power to deal with the people of the state in a body.
>
> The bill imports that the great mass of the population intended to keep the blacks from voting. To meet such intent something more than ordering the plaintiff's name inscribed on the lists of 1902 will be needed. If the conspiracy and the intent exist, a name on a piece of paper will not defeat them. Unless we are prepared to supervise the voting in the state by officers of the court, it seems to us that all that the plaintiff could get from equity would be an empty form. Apart from damages to the individual relief from a great great political wrong, if done as alleged by the people of a state and the state itself, must be given by them or by the legislative and political departments of the government of the United States.

This is a most remarkable decision to come from the highest tribunal in the land. It not only dodges, but it smacks of cowardice. Note what Mr. Justice Holmes, who delivered it, says of the petitioner's plea to have his name ordered placed on the registration lists. He says, in effect, that if the court accepts the conclusion of the petitioner that the clauses of the Alabama constitution referring to the franchise are void, "how can we make the court a party to the unlawful scheme by adding another vote to its fraudulent lists?"

How else was the petitioner to bring before the court the question he desired to have decided—the validity or invalidity of these clauses of the Alabama constitution? Registration is but a preparatory step to voting. He asked to have his name put on the lists, that he might vote. The court might have refused to order the name placed on the lists on the ground that the Alabama constitution is in accord with the United States constitution, and hence that the petitioner had no case; or it might have refused, on the ground that the clauses in question are unconstitutional, and hence null and void.

But the court did neither. It dodged. Justice Holmes is equally unfortunate in the last paragraph, where the amazing proposition is set forth that if the court shold order the petitioner's name to be registered, the decision of the court would not be obeyed by the election officers of the state. What right has the court to assume that a state will ignore its order? The consequences of a decision do not concern a court. Its business is to decide the issues raised; the enforcement of that decision must rest elsewhere. Why should the court shirk a question of constitutional interpretation, and send the petitioner to Congress for relief? Congress has not the power to interpret the fundamental law of the nation.

The findings of the court may be right, but certainly the method by which Mr. Justice Holmes reaches them do not seem reasonable and just.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Compulsory arbitration is being given a practical test in New Zealand and so far its friends have met with little encouragement. It seems to be beautiful in theory only, and when put into practice, is a rank failure. Protests come alike from employer and employed, and recently the courts, called upon to punish cabinetmakers who closed their shops because they declared their inability to pay the wages fixed by the board of arbitration, held that there was no way of forcing a man to run his business at a loss.

This decision only emphasizes the impossibility of appointing a board of arbitration that possesses the practical knowledge to settle all disputes with wisdom. It may be composed of men of the highest character and loftiest purpose, but when it comes to determining how a certain business, with which they are not familiar, should be conducted, it is unfair to the business and it is an unreasonable demand upon the arbitrators.

Voluntary arbitration, where the adjusters are appointed by the interested parties, and who are invariably selected because of the knowledge they possess regarding the disputed points, is by far the preferable way. It appeals to reason, and the findings of such a board are bound to receive consideration at the hands of the disputants.

AMERICAN WAGES HIGHEST.

The Labor Bureau at Washington has been compiling some statistics as to the relative wage-rate in the United States and in Great Britain, France and Belgium, from 1870 to 1902. The following table gives the comparison for five of these years:

Year.	Britain.	Paris.	Liege.	States.
1870 ...	..$1.30	$1.06	$0.69½	$2.20
1876 ...	.. 1.40½	1.12	0.63	2.18
1886 ...	.. 1.30	1.25¾	0.63	2.47¼
1896 ...	.. 1.49	1.33	0.66¼	2.45¾
1902 ...	.. 1.45	1.34	0.65	2.50

It is well, during the present mania for strikes, for workingmen to bear in mind that Americans are paid higher wages than any other in the world. The figures gathered by the Massachusetts Bureau of labor show that in Great Britain 90 per cent of the wage-workers are paid less than $10 a week, while in the United States but 35 per cent of the total number are so poorly paid. It is also shown that the girls employed in the department stores of Chicago average $329 per year, which is more than is earned in a year of 300 full working days by bricklayers, carpenters, blacksmiths, housepainters, teamsters or laborers in Belgium; and that these girls earn more per annum than common laborers in Great Britain and France.

American wageworkers stand at the head, and should realize the fact.

A BRITISH MONROE DOCTRINE

The British government has notified all the European powers that any attempt to establish a naval base or a fortified port in the Persian Gulf will mean war. "We should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal," is the language of Lord Landsdowne in making this announcement. This means that England proposes to protect her interests in India and Egypt by the same method we use to protect this continent from European aggression through the Monroe Doctrine.

This announcement is England's reply to Russian aggression in Manchuria. By a treaty with the Shah of Persia, no railroad concessions are to be granted to any but Russians or the Russian government for a period which has six years to run, and then in all probability will be renewed. Russia's territory extends to the northern boundary of Persia, on both sides of the Caspian sea; and this railway concession means that she proposes to extend her own railway system to the Persian Gulf and Indian ocean. Persia is a weak power; Russian influence is predominant in Teheran, and eventually the country itself will be but a mere Russian dependency.

England now warns her that she has gone far enough. No objection will be made to building railways in Persia, with terminals at gulf ports; but those terminals can not be fortified, nor the ports be made naval bases, without war with Great Britain. The interests of Great Britain would be directly menaced should Russia establish herself on the shores of the Persian Gulf, and this step is simply in the line of self-preservation. It adds another complexity to the European situation, and renders it more certain that not many years will pass without a war—a war which will shake the world and change the map of the Eastern continent.

A GOOD ROADS MISTAKE.

The national and international good roads convention at St. Louis last week committed an error in adopting the policy of "the old flag and an appropriation." In other words, it committed itself to an expression in favor of national aid in the construction of good roads. The particular resolution referring to this is as follows:

> That the association believes that the appropriations heretofore made for the building of railroads, canals and the improvement of the rivers and harbors have been wise and beneficent, but an appropriation for the improvement of public highways has now become necessary to extend the blessings of intelligence and to promote a high order of citizenship among all classes of people and to meet the evergrowing necessities of the agricultural interest.

Good county roads are not media for interstate traffic, save in the most limited sense. When Congress appropriated money to build the Cumberland road, there were no railroads, and the canal system was but beginning. That road was an avenue of interstate traffic. Over it droves of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs crossed the mountains from the Ohio valley and reached the markets of the Atlantic seaboard. Huge wagons, drawn by six-horse teams, hauled goods from the east to the consumers in the west, and took back loads of western products. The importance of this road was very great.

But the building of railways has changed all this. No one thinks of wagoning his products to the eastern markets. Railway freights are infinitely cheaper than the cost of the old method. The use of wagon-roads now is to get the products from the farm to the railway. Hence their use is entirely local. Their improvement is a matter for state and county, not for the nation.

Developing railroads and canals, and improving rivers and harbors is a proper item of expenditure for the general government, because it develops interstate traffic, and lessens freight charges. But the resolution is in error in putting the improvement of local roads on the same plane. The building of improved roads benefits the farmers of that section, and helps the local trade of the nearest town. Their improvement is needed, but the cost must be met locally, by state or county, or both. Let not the advocates of good roads make any mistake about this. Congress is not going to open the door to expenditures for local roads.

A HOODLUM REPUBLIC.

The tricky conduct of Salvador, a measly little Central American republic, has placed the United States in a disagreeable position. Certain citizens of this country had claims against the government of Salvador which the latter refused to pay. The United States took up the matter, and it was agreed to submit the disputed claims to arbitration. The award of the arbitrators was against Salvador, but the latter refuses to pay. Its congress has adjourned without making any provision to settle the claim.

There are two courses open to us. One is to compel Salvador to meet the obligation; the other, to drop the matter, and thus allow her to make a mockery of the principle of international arbitration. It seems to us that the United States should enforce the observance of the award, for the sake of the principle involved. Salvador, and the other little American states, need the lesson that international obligations must be kept, and that they can not play the hoodlum in such matters without meeting punishment.

KEEP OUT THE ASSASSINS!

The dastardly attempt to blow up the passenger ship Umbria at her dock in New York harbor should sound the death knell of our present immigration laws. The necessity for restriction is daily growing more apparent and the sooner congress applies the remedy the better for our civilization. We put up the bars against the harmless Chinaman, but receive with outstretched arms the hordes of European outlaws and assassins, who are either driven from their own country or who come here because they can carry on their nefarious work with less danger of apprehension.

Isn't it about time for this government to know something of the history and the antecedents of those who intend to dwell among us? Every honest and law-abiding person should be given the heartiest welcome, no matter from what country he hails, and such an one will have little difficulty in furnishing passports that will entitle him to become an American citizen. But the man or woman who is unable to present a certificate of character should be compelled to keep away.

As to the Mafia that has already been planted here, the authorities should take vigorous measures for its extermination. It has already received too much consideration. This country cannot afford to harbor an organized foe to society.

HAY AND STRAW RATES.

Early in April a suit was entered in the United States district court at Cleveland against the Lake Shore and other railways of the Vanderbilt system. The interstate commerce commission, by the district attorney, asked for an injunction to prevent the railroads from handling hay and straw as sixth-class freight until the court shall have passed upon the question of rates.

This suit was the first filed under the new Elkins law, and is a test case to determine the new powers of the interstate commerce commission in fixing railway freight rates. Some two or three years ago these railroads placed hay and straw in a higher class of freight, and, of course, at a higher rate. The dealers in these articles appealed to the interstate commerce commission, which held a hearing and ordered the railway companies to restore hay and straw to the old class and former rate. The railways ignored the order. The commission could do nothing, for it had then no power to enforce its ruling. The Elkins law grants the additional powers necessary, and hence the suit was begun.

Yesterday answers were filed by the four railways concerned—the Lake Shore, the New York Central, the Boston & Maine, and the Big Four. These answers deny that the raising of the rates on hay and straw was a discrimination or unjust to the trade; declare the increase in freight rates, made on about 8,000 articles at that time, was justified by the added expense of railroad operation; and, finally, they deny that the interstate commerce commission has any constitutional power to fix freight rates.

This is an attack on the fundamental principle on which the interstate commission rests—the power of regulating interstate commerce by fixing the classification of freight. These four great railways allege, in their replies, that "the interstate commerce commission had, and has, no legal right or authority under the constitution of the United States to issue an order classifying freight, and that, therefore, the defendants were under no legal or other obligation to regard or to obey those orders."

If this contention is upheld, the interstate commerce commission will be deprived of its powers, for this right is their basis. The case will be not only one of the most important ever brought before the United States court, but it will be fought most bitterly, step by step. No matter what may be the decision of the district court, it will be taken eventually to the supreme court of the United States for final decision. The result will be of the greatest interest to railways and shippers all over the Union; for if it is decided that the commission has the power to fix rates on hay and straw, it follows that it has the same power as to all other commodities hauled by rail. On the other hand, if the commission has not that power, then its powers become insignificant, and worthless to protect the public against freight extortions.

AMES FOUND GUILTY.

It took a Minneapolis jury twenty-four hours to decide that Dr. Ames, ex-mayor of that city, was guilty of receiving $600 as a bribe. This one incident in his career of "grafting" was chosen by the state as that upon which to bring him to trial. The jury evidently felt the burden of responsibility, for they asked the judge for instructions on three different points before they reached an agreement.

There is not the smallest doubt of Ames's criminality—not only as to this one charge, but on many others of the same sort. He was surrounded by a gang of unscrupulous looters, and he profited with them for the spoils they seized. The exposure and punishment of municipal boodlers is going on in several American cities, and it should be pushed with energy until the rascals are all behind the bars. Just so long as such men are allowed to escape, so long will municipal governments be considered the legitimate prey of boodle methods.

A GOOD ROADS AMENDMENT.

It will soon be up to the people of New York to decide whether that state shall have good roads. The last legislature passed a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment which authorizes the expenditure of five million dollars annually for ten years. This must pass the next legislature, and then be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. Hence it will come before them in November, 1904. It is to be hoped the amendment will carry. If New York sets the example, other states will soon fall into line, and American roads will in time bear comparison with those of Europe. Ohio's next general assembly should take up this matter.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

Percival Landon is an English newspaper man who is writing a series of letters from the Philippines to the London Mail. In his second letter he tells his English readers that but little importance need be attached to General Miles' recent report that some Americans disgraced themselves by acts of cruelty. "It is no more of a slur upon the American army than the records of the Newgate calendar are upon the inhabitants of London. Throughout the war, individual American soldiers have played the game well and fairly."

The American people do not need to be assured of this. Nor are they disposed to let General Miles' words weigh for much in making up their judgment. His chronic quarrel with the various incumbents of the office of Secretary of War, which has covered a number of years, and his thinly-veiled antagonism to President Roosevelt, are plainly in evidence in his extraordinary report.

The traffic through the rivers connecting the upper and the lower lakes is simply tremendous in volume. The official figures for 1902 have just been issued, and show that over 44 million tons of freight was carried last season on the Detroit river—the number of vessel passages being 33,000. That beautiful river—or rather strait—presents a scene of greater activity during the season of navigation than the port of any of the world's great commercial cities.

In the issue of the Weekly of April 30, we printed on the first page a poem headed "'Twas But the Other Day." The name of the author, given at the bottom, was erroneous. It should have been credited to Harry Moore, editor South Side Citizen, Hookstown, Pa.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

Russia's Queer Course.

On Friday it was telegraphed that the Russians had reoccupied New Chwang and the forts at the mouth of the Laio river. On Saturday it was telegraphed that this occupation was but temporary, and that the Russians had withdrawn. The key to these mysterious moves is wanting. The London foreign office is inclined to regard Russian activity at New Chwang as a measure originally intended to synchronize with the demands on China, but owing to the premature revelation of the demands the plans miscarried. In view of the vigorous protests addressed to Russia in the interim the foreign office does not believe she is likely to take seriously aggressive steps in the near future.

The Venezuelan Protocols.

The Venezuelan protocols, submitting all the questions in dispute between Great Britain, Germany and Italy on the one hand and Venezuela on the other, to The Hague court of international arbitration, have at last been signed. The United States deserves great credit for bringing about this happy result. In the event of preferential treatment not being allowed to the blockading powers, the tribunal will consider, in connection with the payment of claims out of the customs revenues already set aside, any preferences or pledges of revenue enjoyed by any of the creditor powers, and will finally decide the question of distribution so that no power shall obtain preferential treatment. Three arbitrators, not subjects or citizens of any of the creditor powers, are to be appointed by the emperor of Russia from among the members of the permanent court of The Hague to settle the questions submitted. This disposition of the matter is to be welcomed as a gain for the authority of The Hague tribunal, and, by consequence, for the interests of peace.

Watching Foreigners.

A decree defining the rights and duties of foerigners, recently issued by the government of Venezuela, went into effect on April 16th. Every foreigner residing in Venezuela must be registered and accept the terms on which the government prescribes that he shall live if he chooses to remain in that country. Under this decree, foreigners are forbidden to join political societies, to edit political newspapers or write about the politics of the country in any newspaper, to fill public offices, to carry arms in any domestic contention of the republic or to deliver political speeches. The conditions are onerous only to foreigners who wish to dabble in politics or intrigue with factional leaders for commercial purposes. The surveillance of foreigners in Russia and even in Germany is much more rigid.

The Currency Bill.

Much interest is felt in the conference now being held at Hot Springs, Va., between the members of the subcommittee of the senate finance committee, who are charged with the duty of formulating a financial measure to take the place of the Aldrich bill. The conclusions arrived at by the subcommittee will without doubt carry great weight, for it comprises four of the very ablest legislators in the senate, namely, Messrs. Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut, Allison and Spooner. These senators will, it is understood, hold sessions at a number of commercial centers in the east and west, and will consult freely with leading representatives of the financial and commercial interests of the country. It is probable that the Aldrich bill will be made the basis of the new measure, but it will in all likelihood be modified in some particulars so as to meet the sentiments which found expression in the amendments adopted in the senate when the measure was under discussion there, and new provisions suggested by the course of the investigation may be incorporated. As a result it is hoped the full committee may be able to report shortly after congress convenes a measure which will have a good prospect of early passage.

Refunding the Bonds.

So far as can be seen from the latest report of the comptroller of the currency the effect as yet of the reduction in the price of the two per cent consols which the refunding operations have brought about has been to enlarge somewhat the circulation of old banks rather than to increase the organization of new banks. In April, the report shows, the number of new banks organized was 51, against 56 in March. It is a favorable feature of the present situation, however, that the greatest increase in the number of capitalization of note-issuing banks is in the middle west, where the needs are greatest. In that section during last month there were organized 18, and four of them were of the larger class. In the east there were organized 13, in the remoter west 11, in the south five and in the Pacific states four. There were none organized in New England, which is also a favorable feature. The distribution of the new banks is, on the whole, calculated to facilitate somewhat the working of our cumbrous monetary system. But further increases in both number and circulation must follow if the current refunding operations are to accomplish all that is expected of them.

Labor Troubles.

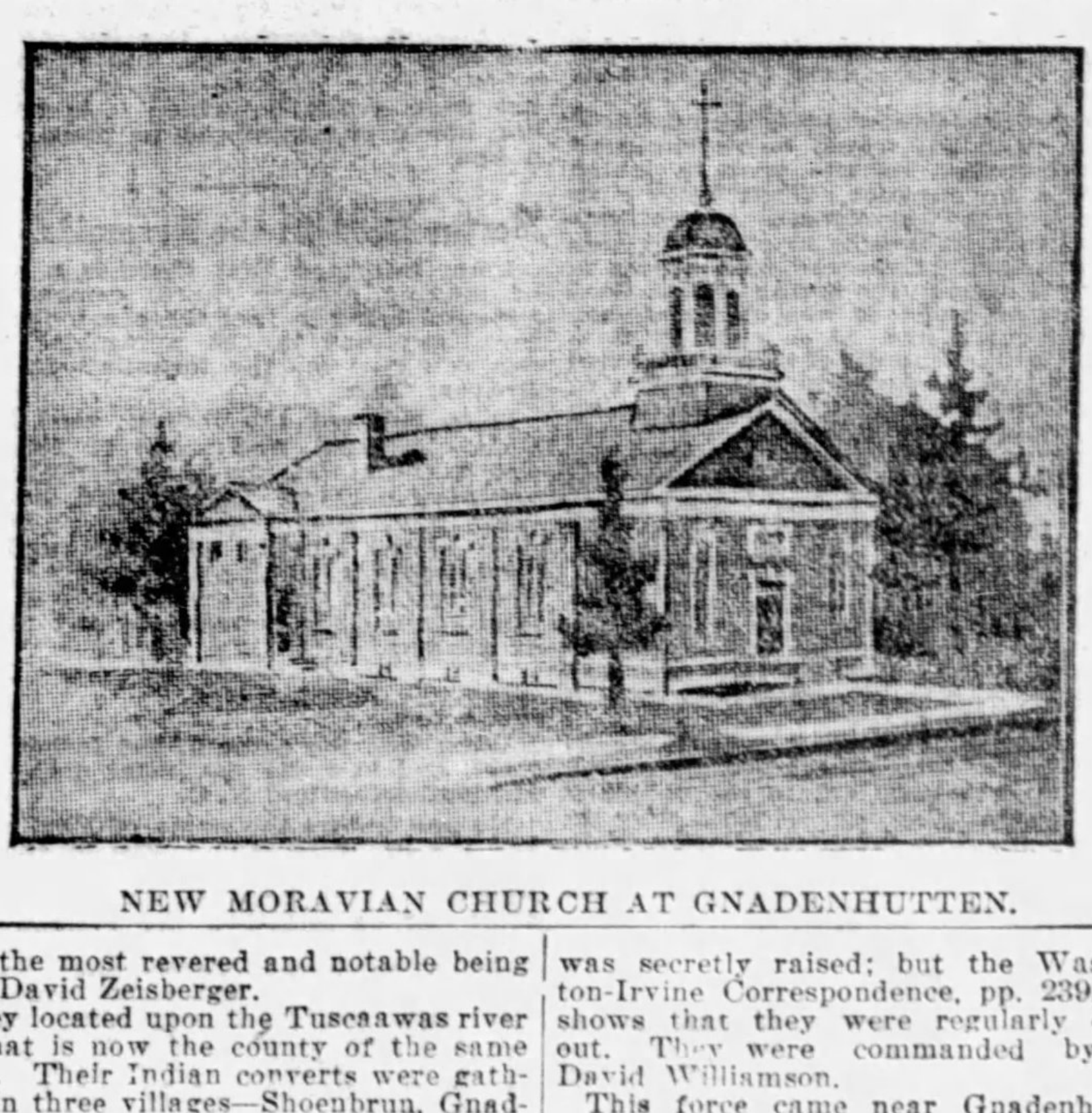
By reason of the swarm of strikes which have occurred since May 1, last week earned the unenviable distinction of being the most disturbed period, industrially, witnessed since the beginning of the year. In all nearly 100,000 men struck, as against about 50,000 in the preceding week, and those striking this week furnish nearly or quite 40 per cent of all reported striking since January 1. The leading cause of this unsettlement has been the desire for increased wages, but a notable increase in the number of troubles due purely to unionism is to be noted. Some of the troubles, indeed, were for such causes as seem to merit the name of unnecessary, damaging alike to employers and employes, valueless and hurtful to all and of real benefit to none. The sympathetic strike at Omaha has gotten worse instead of better, and that city's business is practically tied up. Strikes of building hands in other cities, notably at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newark, are numerous, and the number idle is further swelled by strikers of harvester employes and laundry workers at Chicago, clean linen having been put at a premium by the latter, and the idleness of coal miners in Illinois. The Lowell cotton mill strike still continues. It might be noted, however, that, except as to the building trades, the strikes are generally widely scattered, and no great aggregations of idle workers are noted. Work on the New York subway has been almost stopped by a strike of laborers for higher wages. It is, in fact, to be said of New York in particular that its streets are full of unemployed men, not because of scarcity of work, which was never so easily obtained, but because for one cause or another the men choose to remain idle.

THE MORAVIANS AT GNADENHUTTEN.

The Indian Missions of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, Founded About 1762.

Sunday, May 10, the Moravian church dedicated its new house of worship in the village of Gnadenhutten, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. This is the fifth successive church building in that historic little town. The first was erected in 1772, and destroyed by the British in 1781. The next was a simple log structure, built in 1803. Its two successors were erected in 1820 and in 1852 respectively.

Gnaddenhutten is noted for the inhuman massacre of ninety or more Christian Indians, on March 8, 1782. Two Moravian missionaries, Rev. Frederick Post and Rev. John Heckwelder, penetrated the Ohio wilderness prior to the Revolution, to convert the Indians. Their first visits west of the Ohio date as early as 1761-1762. Later other helpers were sent, the most revered and notable being Rev. David Zeisberger.



NEW MORAVIAN CHURCH AT GNADENHUTTEN.

They located upon the Tuscaawas river in what is now the county of the same name. Their Indian converts were gathered in three villages—Shoenbrun, Gnadenhutten and Salem. The site of the first is about two miles south of New Philadelphia, the county seat; Gnadenhutten is seven miles further south; and about five miles below was Salem, near the present town of Port Washington. Shoenbrun and Salem were on the west side of the Tuscarawas, Gnadenhutten on the east bank. Under the direction of the missionaries, the Indians cleared the land, and raised corn and other crops—relying upon the abundant game in the forests for their meat.

These villages were situated about midway between the white settlements along the Ohio in western Pennsylvania, and the warlike Wyandots and Delawares on the Sandusky river. The latter tribes were largely influenced by the British, whose headquarters were at Fort Detroit. Fort Pitt, where Pittsburg now is, and Fort Henry, at Wheeling, were American posts. Though located between two fires, so to speak, the Indian converts, under the influence of the missionaries, were kept neutral. The white pioneers of the west, constantly inflamed by the treacherous and bloody incursions of the Ohio Indians, hated the whole red race, and had but little faith in "Christian" Indians. They believed in, and largely practiced, that grim adage attributed, falsely or not, to General Phil Sheridan—"The only good Indian is a dead Indian."

In August, 1781, an English officer named Elliott, from Detroit, attended by two Delaware chiefs, Pimoacan and Pipe, with 300 warriors, visited Gnadenhutten, and urged the necessity of removing the Christian Indians further west, as a measure of safety. Neither the missionaries nor their converts wished to go, so they were compelled by force to leave their crops and cabins, and go to the country on the Sandusky river. The missionaries were taken, virtually as prisoners, to Detroit. The Moravian Indians suffered severely during the winter from hunger and cold; and at last about 150 of them, including women and children, were permitted by Half-King, the Wyandot chief, to return to gather the corn left on the stalks. They reached the Tuscarawas in February, 1782, and divided into three parties, so as to do the work at the three towns at one time.

Just at this time an Indian outrage was perpetrated on the Pennsylvania border which drove the pioneers to frenzy. The red men made a raid, and on Raccoon creek captured Mrs. Robert Wallace and her three children. They tomahawked the mother and youngest child before reaching the Ohio on their return. Soon after, a war party of six, two of whom were said to be Moravian Indians, harried the settlements on Buffalo creek, carrying off John Carpenter as prisoner. Right here the different stories of succeeding events become conflicting. The Moravian missionaries, stoutly averred that no Christian Indians were in these two raiding parties.

James Marshal, lieutenant of Washing county, Pennsylvania, thereupon ordered out, according to law, a body of militia, about 100 strong, to march across the Ohio to punish the raiders. Some accounts have it that this body was secretly raised; but the Washington-Irvine Correspondence, pp. 239, 240, shows that they were regularly called out. They were commanded by Col. David Williamson.

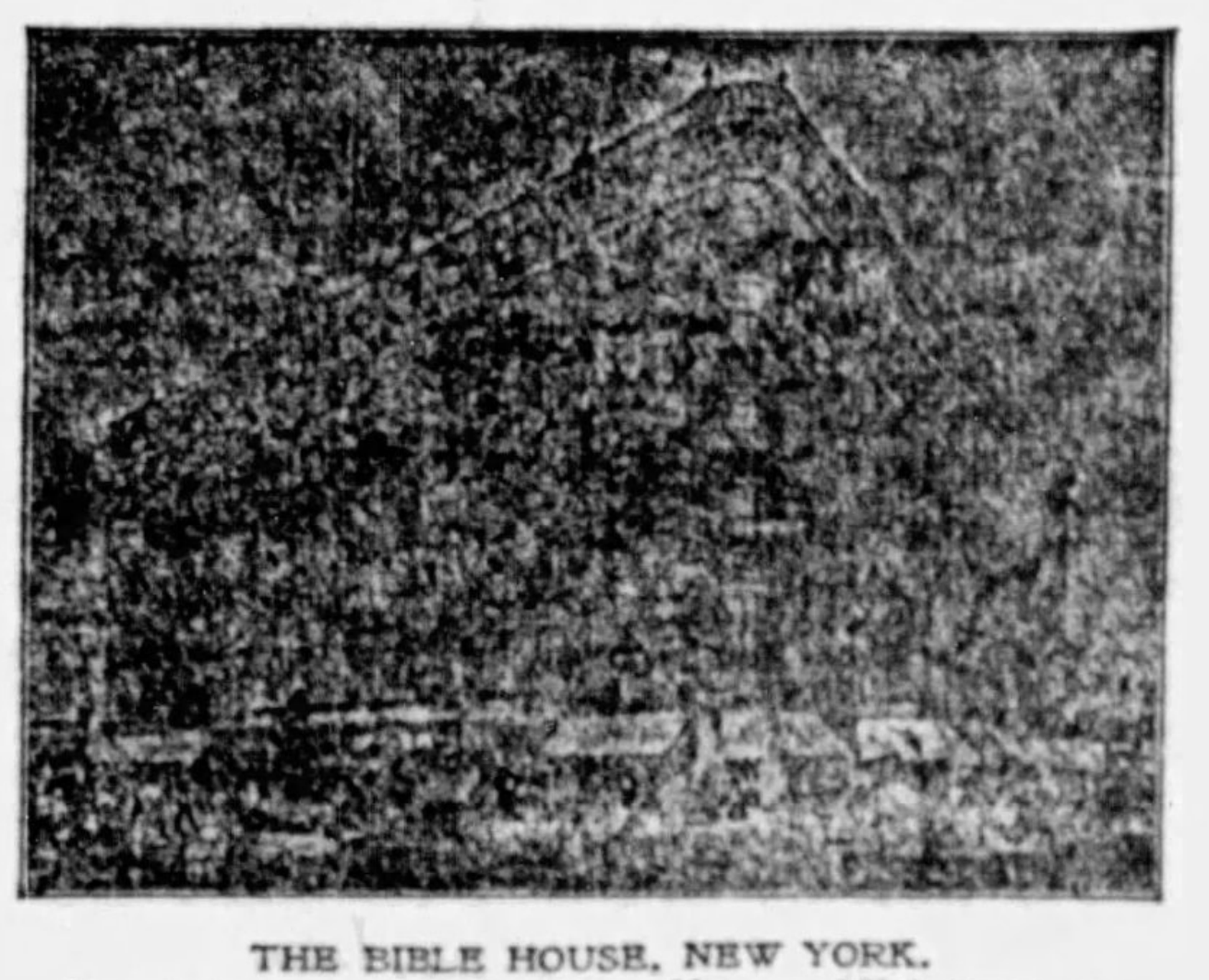
This force came near Gnadenhutten on the night of March 5. The next morning, finding the Indians were in their cornfields on the west bank of the river, sixteen men crossed. The remainder went into the village, where they found a woman and a man, both of whom were tomahawked. Those who crossed the river told the Indians they had come to take them to Fort Pitt, where they would be protected. One Indian was sent to Salem, to bring the Indians from that place. All were taken to Gnadenhutten and after they had been deprived of their arms the men were confined in one building, the women in another.

A council was then held to determine what should be done with the captives. Col. Williamson drew up his men in line, and put the question whether they should be taken to Fort Pitt as prisoners or be put to death—asking those who favored the former to step out and form a second rank. Only eighteen men did so. The next morning all were killed except two boys, who managed to escape. One the site of the original log church stands a marble monument, 37 feet high, with the inscription, "Here triumphed in death ninety Christian Indians, March 8, 1782."

Authorities conflict as to the motive for this massacre. Most of the printed accounts take the view that it was wanton butchery, without any reason save that of hatred of all Indians. Other writers believe that at least thirty of the men had been concerned in the recent raids on the Pennsylvania border. Says Butterfield, in his History of the Girtys: "The militia supposed, until they learned the contrary from their prisoners, that they had captured only British Indians. When they became assured that most of the captured were Moravians, they concluded to take them to Fort Pitt and deliver them to Gen. Irvine, who commanded there, and they so informed their prisoners; but subsequently they discovered garments and other things in possession of the captives, which convinced them that they—the Moravian Indians—had just been raiding into the settlements."

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AND ITS GREAT WORK



THE BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK.
From it have gone over Fifty Million Volumes of Holy Scripture.

That the love and help of the Christian public have been loyally given to the American Bible Society, and that it, in return, has worthily been doing the great work intrusted to it, is proved by its record of over seventy million volumes, in about one hundred languages.

The lately elected president of the American Bible Society is Daniel Coit Gilman, LL. D., president of the Carnegie Institute, Washington. The corresponding secretaries are Rev. John Fox, D. D.; Rev. William I. Haven, D. D., and Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll, D. D., and the treasurer is Mr. William Foulke.

The society is controlled by a board of thirty-six managers, chosen from the various denominations, such as Baptist, Congregationalist, Friends, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed, etc.

The general offices and principal manufacturing plant of the society are in the Bible House, Fourth avenue and Eighth street, New York. This building was erected fifty years ago by special gifts. A part is rented and helps meet expenses of administration, so that gifts may go directly for the work.

The society also employs mission presses for many of its foreign issues, as at Constantinople, Beirut, Shanghai and Yokohama. But it should be remembered that all such work is directed and paid for by the Bible Society, and not by the Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, or other mission boards, whose presses may be thus used.

The American Bible Society is not a money making concern. Its service is purely benevolent, unsectarian and for the good of the whole country and of the world.

The funds and energies of the Bible Society are devoted exclusively to the translation, manufacture and circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment. It never charges more than cost, and often much less, where circumstances justify it. Any contributions in aid of its unselfish work will be thankfully received.

Newest Summer Wraps.

Both in skirts and fanciful wraps, what is known as the sun-plaited idea is the height of fashion. Perhaps the newest, smartest summer wrap yet shown is a fetching little garment of sun-plaited crepe de chine hanging loose and full with the flowing sleeve showing fine plaits, too. The jacket is made with a flat, deep collar of lace and is charmingly graceful in style. Lace and silk coats also promise to be much worn straight through the summer. The most effective are of crochet lace over taffeta silk and trimmed with bands of the silk. Such a coat is always made loose fitting and has a picturesque full sleeve.

Only Union-Made Ice for Them.

The threats of the labor unions of Burlington, Iowa, to enter the ice business with an independent company and sell only union-made ice, is at last to be made good. It is the intention of the new company to purchase or build an ice house that will hold about 4,000 tons of ice, and to enter into competition with the dealers of the city for the public business. The new company has been capitalized at $5,000.

Prof. Braun, of the University of Strassburg, has undertaken to heat a room in Munich by a flashlight in Nuremburg 100 miles distant.

Current Events.

Long sought and often promised concessions to Americans are secured from Turkey by Minister Leishman.

Austria notifies United States embassy that country will not be represented at St. Louis fair.

Gallatin (Tenn.) rural postoffice delivery service stopped by postmaster general because of threats made by masked men against negro carrier's life; similar cases expected throughout the south.

Changes in treaty of Geneva intended to widen field of Red Cross usefulness will be proposed at international conference in Switzerland this summer.

Civil Service Commissioner Procter urges application of Monroe doctrine to China.

General belief among financiers of New York that prosperity will continue for years, as predicted recently by J. P. Morgan.

American fishing schooner Gloriana is wrecked off Nova Scotia and fifteen of crew are drowned.

Mile in one minute and two seconds covered by Alexander Winton's gasoline automobile at Cleveland, O.

Use of "water cure" and whipping for refractory patients at Topeka (Kas.) insane asylum described by Miss Knox, former attendant, before state legislative committee.

One hundred thousand dollars and real estate worth $20,000 given by Mary Baker G. Eddy for Concord (N. H.) Christian Science church.

Grover Cleveland's presidential boom unpopular in Washington; nomination declared by Democratic leaders to be improbable; election impossible; old tariff dispute prevents support by Gorman and others.

Postoffice at Chicago and other large cities will be investigated for extravagance in buying supplies and bad administration; $3,000 automobile bought by New York office.

Naval officers in charge of branch hydrographic offices to be detached and work done by civilian employes. Commander Wadhams, of Chicago, is in the list.

Management of the Lackawanna railroad decides to supersede the telegraph with the telephone in operation of trains.

Lorenz method of surgery may be attacked by American physicians at coming congress in Washington.

Eben Plympton, an actor, is painfully wounded during duel scene in production of Romeo and Juliet at Indianapolis.

Children in two of the parochial schools at Omaha, Neb., strike for shorter hours.

Solution of negro problem declared by Booker T. Washington in Chicago address to depend on honest co-operation between races and north and south; black man's protection is being useful.

Dun's review of trade says unrest in ranks of labor is checking big industrial undertakings.

Chicago merchants charge discrimination in favor of New York in purchase of Indian supplies and begin campaign to secure larger share of business.

War department has exonerated General Baldwin, who was said to have criticised Filipino and negro soldiers in an interview with a Denver paper.

Presbyterian creed revision by general assembly at Los Angeles on May 21 declared by the Rev. W. H. Roberts, clerk, to be assured by presbyteries' vote; total affirmative vote to date, 198; negative, 1.

Body of Charles G. Dennison, of Chicago, who disappeared from Buffalo March 18, is found in Niagara river near the falls.

Boston manufacturer sues United Shoe Machinery company for $1,000,000 damages, charging unlawful monopoly.

Wisconsin legislature asked by Gov. La Follette in special message to prevent further increase in freight rates by railroads, to cover increased taxation; amendment making present rates the maximum is urged.

A. W. Machen, general superintendent of postoffice free delivery system, relieved of duty by postmaster general, and Inspector Fosnes, who investigated Cuban postal frauds, placed in charge by his office.

Capt. Pershing and troops reached Manila from Camp Vicars, Mindanao; prisoners captured by them swore allegiance to United States; Albert Roberts, government ice plant cashier, short $4,000.

Indictment of persons responsible for Dekalb bank failure at Waterloo, Ia., will be asked by creditors; McClellan family's account said to be overdrawn $127,000.

Rev. Robert Kemp in sermon at opening of convention of Daughters of American Revolution in New York protests against aristocracy of wealth and marriage of American women to titled foreigners.

Charles H. Smith, Springfield (Mass.) hostler, who claimed to have inherited $2,000,000, disappeared after ordering [illegible] piano for Mrs. Timothy Dooley, his betrothed, and bargaining for $10,000 farm.

Curtis Jett arrested near Doylesville, Ky., for alleged murder of James B. Marcum at Jackson; two sheriffs and twelve deputies took him to Winchester jail, no resistance offered.

Dispatches from every state in the Union show that movement for popular election of United States senators is growing.

Admiral Walker returns from inspection of Panama canal route and reports it in excellent condition.

Fireman employed in the postoffice department is dismissed for making reckless charges against his superior officers.

Mobile & Ohio trainmen and yardmen strike for increase of wages, and traffic on road is said to be at standstill.

Infernal machine containing 100 pounds of dynamite found in baggage of liner Umbria at New York pier with lighted fuse having but five minutes to burn. Letter of warning by which hundreds of lives are saved tells of "Mafia" plot against all British vessels.

United States geologic survey investigating the waters of Michigan.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has been slightly ill, has fully recovered.

Financial legislation likely to be the first and most important thing considered by the extra session of congress.

Pole 220 feet high is raised at the foot of Oak street, Chicago, where a De Forest wireless telegraph station will be established. Another station will be installed at Milwaukee and later a chain of stations will connect many lake points.

Booker T. Washington delivers three addresses in Chicago churches to both negro and white congregations and preaches the gospel of work as the salvation of the negro race in America.

Ottawa (Ont.) damaged by fire which swept over area one mile long and quarter of mile wide; section damaged in 1900 practically wiped out.

FOREIGN.

Andrew Carnegie inaugurated president of British Iron and Steel institute; in address he advocated Carnegie Steel company's system of profit sharing; is first man not English subject to be elected.

President Roosevelt's letter and address by 25,00 American Roman Catholics delivered to Pope Leo, who predicted prosperity for United States.

Britain warns powers that establishment of fortified post on Persian gulf will be resisted to extent of empire's ability.

Venezuela decorates Carnegie with the Order of Bolivar as a "benefactor to humanity."

General von Gossler, Prussian war minister, will retire after three months' leave of absence.

Agnes Sorma, noted German actress, breaks down and enters institution near Berlin.

Irish land bill passed second reading in British commons, 443 to 26; John Morley, Liberal, declared it a "bold and outrageous measure," and "revolutionary extension of land purchase system;" T. P. O'Connor a defender.

Romance of Lord Sackville, former British minister at Washington, brought up by application of his alleged son by Spanish dancer for commission to investigate his claims to title; his request granted.

Airship built by Le Baudy brothers traveled twenty-five miles from Moisson to Nantes in one hour and thirty-six minutes with two passengers. Santos-Dumont's airship, to carry twelve persons, successfully "launched" at Neuilly.

New Chwang, Manchuria, and Liao river forts reoccupied by Russians; heavy guns brought by squadron and large provision supplies ordered; vigorous opposition by United States is likely.

Advancement of the Irish land bill to second reading is commented on by the British newspapers as a remarkable historical event.

Discovery of additional quantity of explosives leads to fear of a new outbreak at Salonica.

Since Lincoln's Time,

more than 7,000,000 Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Watch Cases have been sold. Many of the first ones are still giving satisfactory service, proving that the Jas. Boss Case will outwear the guarantee of 25 years. These cases are recognized as the standard by all jewelers, because they know from personal observation that they will perform as guaranteed and are the most serviceable of all watch cases.

JAS. BOSS Stiffened GOLD Watch Cases

are made of two layers of solid gold with a layer of stiffening metal between, all welded together into one solid sheet. The gold permits of beautiful ornamentation. The stiffening metal gives strength. United they form the best watch case it is possible to make. Insist on having a Jas. Boss Case. You will know it by this trademark

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Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 85c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies of the White House.

A Companion Picture to Our Presidents.

This is a genuine photogravure, size 18x24 inches, and is a reproduction of Senf's $5,000 famous historical painting.

If you have Our Presidents picture, then you should have Ladies of the White House also. No American home is complete without these two famous historical pictures. The regular price of this picture is $1.00. Our price to Blade readers, postpaid by mail, is only 45c, or the Weekly Blade one year and the picture for 85c.

THE BLADE.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

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We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
Extra for engraved case	.80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
Extra for engraved case	.80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
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LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case	.80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case	.80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Robbed in Porto Rico.

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 7.—A dispatch from Ponce says Charles Jacobs, a shoe salesman representing A. J. Bates & Co., of New York, was chloroformed in his bed at the Hotel Francis, Ponce, Monday night, and was robbed of $1,000, clothes and jewelry, by a man who was hidden in his bed room. The sum of $800 in checks was subsequently found in the street, but $200 in gold and other property are missing, with the thief. Mr. Jacobs retired at 10 o'clock Monday night, and awoke on Tuesday dazed and suffering from a terrible headache. He then discovered his loss. The entire police force of this island has been notified to look out for the thief.

PANAMA CANAL.

American Commission Reports the Work Is in Good Condition.

New York, May 8.—Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, General P. C. Hains and Prof. William H. Burr, composing the sub-committee on the Panama canal commission, arrived today on the steamer Alliance from Colon. The commission went over the line of the canal and inspected the work.

Major Black, of the engineer's corps, remained at the isthmus with a company of engineers to complete the preliminary work of the canal route. The commission sailed from here about a month ago.

Rear Admiral Walker, on his arrival today, said:

"Our visit to the isthmus was for inspection only. We looked over the work that has been and is being done and everything appeared to be going on satisfactorily. I, of course, cannot say much about our visit and its result until we have made our report to the general committee in Washintgon."

A COLORED STUDENT.

New Haven, Conn., May 7.—George Williamson Crawford, of Birmingham, Ala., a negro, the winner of one of the Wayland prizes for excellence in debate in the Yale Law school, is one of the brightest students in the university. Like William Pickens, another negro, who won the classic Ten Eyck prize for excellence in public speaking in the academical department a few weeks ago, he is a product of the southern educational institutions. Both obtained their preliminary training at Talladega College.

Crawford is twenty-five years old and an orphan. His father was William Crawford, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Alone in the world and depending upon his own hands and head for support while educating himself, the youth entered Tuskegee Institute. He was graduated with honors in 1896, and went to Talladega College for his collegiate course. He was graduated in 1900, winning the Whiting prize, established in 1888 by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Whiting, of New York city.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
PHOTO BY RANDALL

Crawford has waited upon table for his board and being able to write shorthand has done clerical work at times for several firms in this city. He has made considerable money previous to examination periods by acting as tutor for students in Latin and mathematics.

THE ROOSEVELT HEIRS.

Chicago, May 9.—The Roosevelt heirs, which include the President and Wm. E. and James C., his cousins, obtained a verdict for $42,425 yesterday in the condemnation suit brought by the Pennsylvania railroad, involving a strip of land 400 feet long in Stewart avenue. The decision marks the close of litigation which has been waged for fifteen years for possession of the property on which a section of the railroad's main track is laid.

The Roosevelt heirs own the abutting property facing the tracks in Stewart avenue, and when the thoroughfare was vacated by ordinance of the city council for the Pennsylvania right of way they refused to sanction the proceeding and brought suit, the series of actions finally reaching the supreme court, where a decision ousting the railroad company and ordering that the tracks be torn up instanter was rendered. Condemnation proceedings then followed.

Contempt proceedings are still pending because of the company's refusal to tear up its tracks and vacate the premises.

AMES FOUND GUILTY.

Minneapolis, May 8.—Albert Alonzo Ames, former mayor of Minneapolis, has been found guilty of accepting a bribe of $600 while chief executive of this city.

After being out 24 hours, held up by a disagreement that was caused by a few jurors holding out against the majority, the jury came into Judge Elliott's court and returned their verdict of guilty late yesterday afternoon. The keen interest in the case was shown by the silence in the crowded court room as the verdict was read by the clerk. The usual motions were read for a stay and an arrest of judgment and now will come the fight on appeal.

Mayor Ames was given his freedom late last evening, his bond of $21,000 continuing and covering all purposes. He was taken immediately to his home where he refused to see any one, friends or reporters. The shock to the old gray haired man, who hoped for acquittal, was too great and his attending physicians have ordered him to bed and seclusion.

Sid Baker Killed.

London, Ky., May 6.—News has been received here of the death, in Clay county, of Sid. Baker, brother-in-law of James Howard, recently tried for the murder of William Goebel. His death was the result of a duel on the highway with William McCollum. As soon as they met, Baker slipped from his horse and fired at McCollum twice without hurting him. McCollum then shot Baker in the abdomen. Baker's grudge against McCollum is supposed to have arisen from the fact that McCollum had been summoned as a witness against Howard, though he had not been put on the stand.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF CUBA.

Matanzas, Cuba, May 5.—Nothing is more highly enjoyed by the Cubans than their rounds of social pleasures. Their capacity to imbibe entertainment from fiestas, which sometimes continue day after day for a week or more, makes them a social enigma to the more practical-minded American. Even when there is no holiday they betake themselves almost every evening to the plaza, forming a picture of delightful gaiety.

Matanzas, like all other Cuban towns, has its plaza. It is the social trysting ground where all may meet and enjoy the delights of tropical evenings throughout the year. The Matanzas plaza is a small park covering a square of ground bounded by four streets and located near the center of the town. The grounds are exquisitely adorned with flowers and tropical foliage. At the center where the cross-walks meet a fountain dashes its clear stream into whitened spray. The wide stone walk surrounding the plaza is bordered by rustic seats on which men, women and children of all ages, rank and color sit, watching the endless procession of the city's beaux and belles passing in endless review.

A CUBAN BELLE
POSED ESPECIALLY FOR THE BLADE.

The plaza promenade is a dressy affair. The young men are out in their swell attire; a neatly fitting suit of black or of immaculate whiteness, becoming straw hat, standing collar, white necktie, polished shoes and dudish cane. The ladies are gowned most attractively in dainty summer gowns of filmy fabrics in white or in delicate shades of blue, pink or other colors. These Cuban ladies, especially of the more pronounced Spanish types, are very skillful in the art of dressing becomingly. They are apt in the arrangement of color effects and in their adornments of laces and ribbons. The more progressive have discarded the time-honored and bewitching mantilla and are now wearing hats of the latest and most tasteful Parisian styles. It is not putting it too strongly to say that in grace of manners, personal beauty and taste in dress, some of these dark-eyed young women of Castillian descent would quite fascinate the admirers of feminine beauty in many a smart set.

One thing strikes the foreigner as very strange in these plaza festivities; the young men stroll around in one direction while the ladies move in just the opposite. As they pass one another many lingering glances of mutual admiration are exchanged across the intervening space. If the bold attentions of the young don are not to the liking of the charming senorita, she passes him by in cold disdain. If, on the contrary, his advances are acceptable he may read his hapipness in the radiant glance of the dark, lustrous eyes coyly meeting his for one brief, blissful instant as the promenade moves steadily on. Custom forbids the mingling of the two lines into one. They have been kept separate while the successive generations of young people have come and gone during the centuries since the founding of Matanzas.

CUBAN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Cuban dance is no dance. Much of the time the couples are on the floor is spent in standing talking. The orchestral music is loud, wild and wierd—something of the tum-tum style. It is entertaining for a while, but soon grows monotonous because of endless repetition. The couples face each other and whenever they decide to take a swing with the music, the two clasp each other and, with quickening step, move back and forth in a semi-circle half a dozen times or more, then stop and stand for another chat. The masquerade ball is a great favorite with the Cubans who are enamored of the terpsichorean art.

The system of public schools is a new acquisition for Cuba and the people are making the most of it. "We have been tardy," says President Palma in his recent message to congress, "in entering the lists in which civilized people have been competing since the early part of the nineteenth century and we will have to recover the time lost by the force of energy and constancy." Spain appropriated annually about $250,000 for the education of the rising generation. Cuba today is contributing $2,000,000 each year for the same purpose.

The enrollment for the present school year shows that 148,276 pupils have been in attendance, the average daily attendance being 116,773. There are now 428 private schools in the island having a total enrollment of 25,675 scholars. The schools are, for the most part, under the supervision of churches, both Catholic and Protestant doing work of a missionary nature. They are popular with many of the best families who send their children there in preference to those under the supervision of the state.

English is taught as well as Spanish in all schools where competent teachers can be secured. The little Cubans are as apt at learning as the children in any other nation. Their great difficulty is in mastering the pronunciation of the English language. Attendance at school for nine months in the year, is compulsory from the ages of six to fourteen. Truant officers are commissioned to report all delinquents.

Those having in charge the employment of teachers are very partial to native instructors, preferring to encourage the young people so far as possible to follow the teaching profession. Not much encouragement is given American teachers to come to Cuba for employment, unless it be a chance opening in one of the church schools. The public school wages paid in Havana are $75 per month; in the capitals of the provinces, $60; and in all other municipalities, $50. Assistant teachers receive $30 a month.

The results of the instruction given in the English language are already noticeable in the large number of children of school age exhausting their vocabulary in trying to speak English to you. Many of these young boys are bright and energetic. They can tell that you are an American as far as their quick eyes can see you. If your shoes need polishing you may as well give that job to the first bootblack that meets you, for your own comfort; for if you delay you will be annoyed by a half-dozen shiners pointing at your shoes and in very good English reminding you that you need a polish, while each one clamors for your job.

These boys are hustlers as newsboys. At the railway stations and at the publishing houses of the daily newspapers they will grab up an armful of papers and cut down through the middle of the street as fast as they can run, calling out the papers. They are keen competitors among themselves, yet all is done without stirring up ill-feeling toward one another. As you walk along the streets of Matanzas little children will frequently stretch their chubby, open hands toward you and with an expressive smile say, "Give me a cent?" You could easily give out all the pennies in many a Sunday school collection in a few hours in Matanzas to these appealing little folk. There is a bit of history back of this. While the United States soldiers were stationed here the boys would collect handfuls of pennies and throw them among a crowd of children to see the scramble. They have come to believe that all Americans have money to throw away or burn.

These Cubans, young and old, tacitly recognize in the Americans the elements of superiority and are unconsciously following their leadership, even if they will not openly acknowledge it. They want the American's trade and the benefit of his capital, but not his competition. They are as a rule very courteous in their treatment of foreigners. They possess that instinctive grace and polish of manner so characteristic of the Latin-American races. Profuse in the acknowledgment of a compliment they are keenly sensitive to a thrust of adverse criticism. The brusequeness of the Anglo-Saxon jars their nerves. They have little of the sense of rippling humor of the Americans. What is meant as a joke is often taken seriously and made annoying by being given a personal application.

Education is quietly doing its leavening work, preparing the way for a more intelligent citizenship. And certainly this agency is sadly needed. The illiteracy on the island is appalling. About two-fifths of the adult population can neither read nor write. Very few have a good general education. The public schools even now go but little beyond the grammar grades. This is an inheritance from the mother country, where learning and progress have never been held in too high esteem.

Superstition, which also flourishes in the fertile soil of ignorance, finds ample lodgment in the benighted souls of some of these natives. One of the queerest of these fancies is their superstitious fear of the moon. They shun moonlight, believing that it has a baleful influence and if allowed to fall on them too continually will cause illness and insanity. It is no uncommon sight in the outer districts to see an old man or woman going about on a beautiful moonlight night holding big palm leaves between themselves and the smiling full moon.

JESSE HUBER.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

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MONROE DOCTRINE.

Great Britain Applies the Same Principles to the Persian Gulf.

London, May 6.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne has proclaimed a British "Monroe doctrine" in the Persian gulf and has practically notified the competing powers that any attempt on their part to establish a naval base or a fortified post in those waters means war with Great Britain.

"I say without hesitation," said the foreign secretary, dealing with the subject in the house of lords yesterday, "that we should regard the establishment of a naval base or a fortified post in the Persian gulf by any other power as a menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal." Lord Lansdowne preceded this explicit ennunciation of British policy by a review of the situation there as it affected British interests, contending that so far as the navigation of the Persian gulf was concerned, Great Britain held a position different from that of other powers both because it was owing to British enterprise and expenditure of life and money that the gulf was now open to the commerce of the world, and because the protection of the sea route to India necessitated British predominance in the gulf.

Lord Lansdowne's attitude in this matter generally meets with approval, although the answers thereto of the other powers interested in the gulf are awaited with some anxiety.

The newspapers here comment on the analogy of the present proceeding, which Captain Mahan so strongly recommended, to the United States policy of Monroeism. The Westminster Gazette holds that the British motive, namely, the protection of the sea route to India, corresponds exactly with the American motive in excluding European powers from the American waters because their territory is thereby threatened.

SPOTTED FEVER EPIDEMIC

Philadelphia, May 11.—Deadly cerebrospinal meningitis, popularly known as "spotted fever" and one of the hardest contagious diseases to combat, has broken out in the ranks of the 1,200 men aboard the receiving ships Minneapolis and Puritan, at League Island navy yard.

Already it has killed three young recruits, while five more victims are hovering between life and death. Grave fears prevail that others among the embryo bluejackets who ate, worked and slept with the stricken may fall into the fever's embrace.

This prospect has alarmed the officers at the yard to such an extent that an heroic effort will be made to prevent a spread of the disease, not only by constantly watching the men, but by removing them entirely from the two receiving ships.

Today the work of raising thirty-five tents was started and as soon as the canvas shelters are in places the twelve hundred young tars will be put out to camp, giving them plenty of fresh air and more room for exercise, which it is thought will materially lessen the chance for further inculcation of the disease.

When the men leave the Minneapolis and Puritan both ships will be subjected to a thorough fumigation.

"I am doing everything in my power to prevent the development of any more cases of this fever," said Rear Admiral Sigsbee, the commandant, "and nothing that will protect the lives of our men will be left undone."

At the hospital of the naval home, to which the sick at the navy yard are treated, Dr. Lung, the surgeon in charge, declared that the results from the outbreak on the receiving ships are not so bad as is usually the case with the disease.

"Three have died," he said, "and we still have five others suffering from the fever, but these, unless something untoward develops, we hope to pull through. The hospital is much crowded now with patients from League Island. Besides those who have the cerebro-spinal meningitis we have many patients suffering with mumps, measles and other complaints."

WALLED UP ALIVE.

New York, May 11.—A stone mason was at work on an old wall in the center of the town when a carriage swiftly drove up to him, two masked men jumped out, threw a bag over his head, bundled him into a carriage and galloped away, says a dispatch from Baku to the Herald.

After half an hour's furious driving the mason was told to alight, the sack was taken from his head and he found himself in an old-fashioned court yard.

He was pushed through a door into a corridor and in an empty room he noticed an opening in a stone wall in which was wedged a woman trembling and with terrified face.

The men who had brought the mason pointed revolvers at his breast and ordered him to wall up the opening with the woman behind it, threatening to shoot him dead if he refused. Stones, mortar and trowels were in the room. He was told that the woman was a Mohametan who had injured her husband. The mason built up the opening, the sack was again drawn over his head and three-quarters of an hour later he was put out of the carriage at a lonely part of the city.

As soon as he could free himself of the sack he did so, but the carriage had disappeared. He went immediately to the police and told his story but, although the police are ransacking the houses in the Mohametan quarter they can find no trace of the locality of this horrible crime.

BALLS CARRIED TOO FAR.

San Francisco, May 8.—Ensign Charles Huff and Boatswain's Mate McNamara, of the crew of the cruiser Boston, were wounded by being struck by stray bullets from the cruiser Marblehead while the crew of that vessel were engaged in sub-calibre target practice.

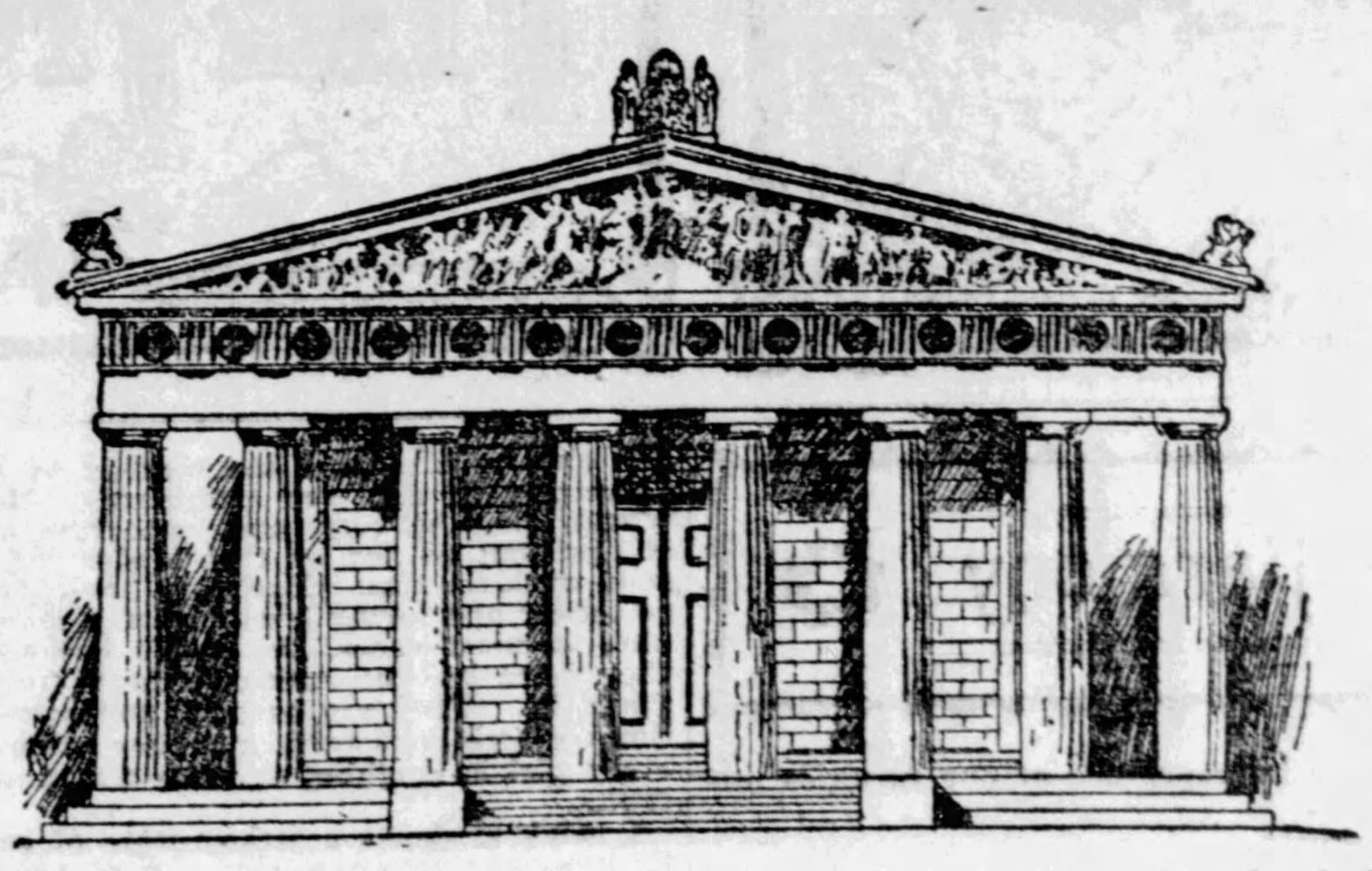
The crew was engaged at this practice while the Marblehead was in Magdalena bay, and laying about 400 yards from her was the Boston with her men likewise engaged.

It was not thought that the bullets would carry as far as the Boston and no danger was anticipated until there came a signal from her to cease firing in her direction. Ensign Huff was wounded in the arm and the boatswain's mate received a severe scalp wound.

Convocation of Colombian congress for June 20 thought to indicate that President Marroquin considers approval of Panama canal treaty certain.

RUB ON
Painkiller
and the Rheumatism's gone.

THE MEMORIAL TO THOMAS JEFFERSON



The executive committee of the board of governors of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial association has adopted a design for the memorial. Final plans were decided upon also for the collection of the money with which it is to be built. The selection of a building as the form of the memorial to the author of the Declaration of Independence was practically accepted at the meeting of the board of governors held April 13, but it was decided that a further meeting should be held to consider such plans as might be presented.

In deciding upon a building the committee was able to decide tentatively on a design for the same. The memorial building will contain all the features of classic architecture which the dignity and grandeur of such a structure demands. The building is to be erected on a government reservation near the White House, if possible. It may be that it will be placed somewhere along the line of the boulevard planned by the park commission to conenct the capitol with the monument grounds. If this plan shall be adopted the memorial might take the place of the Lincoln memorial in the park commission's plan, and be placed at the far end of the boulevard at such a point that the monument will be midway between it and the capitol. No actual decision regarding the site has been reached, as the national government officials will have to be consulted. It is expected that the sum of $500,000 will be expended on the structure and that one of the features of the interior will be a handsome bronze statue of Jefferson. It is expected that the walls of the interior of the building will be decorated with paintings representing great events in the life of the great Virginian.

The mint has begun the work of striking off the Jefferson medallions and 150,000 of them will be made. The design for the medallion contains many of the features of the Jefferson presidential medal. These medals will be given to each contributor of $1 to the memorial fund. The association will also give an illuminated copy of the Declaration of Independence, with the coats of arms of the thirteen original states and the United States about the border, to contributors of certain sums to be decided upon later.

It is expected that the work of collecting money for the memorial will be commenced immediately.

MATOS IN A TRAP.

Venezuelan Insurgent Leader Encircled by Foes.

Caracas, May 6.—It is believed here in some circles that General Matos, the leader of the revolution, has fallen into a trap. His object in landing again on Venezuelan soil was to re-establish harmony among the chiefs of the revolution, who are fighting among themselves. Gen. Matos, on May 1, reached Barquisimeto, where a revolutionary army of 2,000 men is concentrated under Generals Penalosa and Jacinto Lara.

The government at first was inclined to disbelieve the news that Gen. Matos had returned to Venezuela, but after this was confirmed, it concentrated its forces which are now encircling the rebels. Vice-President Gomez is marching on Barquisimeto via Toucasas and Douaca, with 2,000 men; General Linares is approaching the rebels via San Felipe and Yaritagua, with 1,400 men; General Gonzalez Pachoco is approaching via Guidor, with 1,300 men and 900 Andino troops are coming via Carache. Within eight days Barquisemeto, which is strongly entrenched, will be attacked simultaneously by all the government forces. It is believed that the approaching battle will be sanguinary and probably the last of the Matos revolution, if the revolutionists are defeated. The opinion is held by certain high government officers that if General Matos is captured, his life will be in danger. It is remarked that Bernard Blanco, a son of Guzman Blanco, is with General Matos.

NICARAGUA STILL IN UNREST

New Orleans, La., May 6.—News reached this city yesterday by mail, from a thoroughly reliable source, that the Nicaraguan revolution is not at an end, and that the government forces are so situated that they are unable to cross Nicaragua to attack the points where the revolutionary forces are fortified. Fort San Carlos, one of the points captured by the revolutionary forces, is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river. It is this river which is used to carry all the exports from the interior of the republic, and without the use of the river it is impossible to move large forces of troops. Fort Castilla, midway down the river, is also in the hands of the revolutionary body, and the gunboat owned by the tured.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

New York, May 7.—Percival Landon, in the second of his series of letters from Manila on "The American Failure in the Philippines," printed in the Daily Mail today, argues, according to a London dispatch to the World, that the difficulties of the situation were considerably increased by the capture of Aguinaldo.

"Little importance need be attached," he asserts, "to the recent exposure by General Miles that a certain number of Americans disgraced themselves by acts of abominable cruelty. It is no more of a slur upon the American army than the records of the Newgate Calendar are upon the inhabitants of London. Throughout the war individual American soldiers have played the game well and fairly, and it is no discredit to him that it is not yet carried to a successful close."

In enumerating the causes of the unsatisfactory condition, Mr. Landon mentions the introducing of the gold standard, which has disorganized business, and the prohibiting of Chinese labor.

DR. LORENZ AGAIN.

New Orleans, La., May 7.—Five hundred doctors gathered at the Charity hospital today to witness another demonstration by Dr. Adolph Lorenz, of his method of bloodless surgery. There was an unusual attendance of crippled children and their parents, the latter anxious to have their little ones selected as subjects for the demonstration. Some of the scenes were affecting. The house of delegates continued its session today, taking up the matter of the proposed revision of the cole of ethics.

Dr. W. L. Rodman, of Philadelphia, in behalf of the Portrait committee of the American Medical association presented for the Hall of Fame, a portrait of Dr. Hunter McGuire, of Virginia, a distinguished Confederate surgeon and former president of the association. Dr. Joseph McFarland, of Philadelphia, was elected president of the section on pathology and physiology and Dr. Henry A. Christian, of Boston, secretary.

Twelve Days on Pea Soup.

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 8.—The American schooner James Slater, of Port Jefferson, Long Island, 34 days out from Savana La Mar with logwood for New York, put in here yesterday having been driven back from off Cape Hatteras April 2. The crew had been subsisting on pea soup alone for twelve days and were very weak. The steward, William Holcomb, of Charleston, S. C., was in a comatose condition. The men had been working at the pumps, at regular intervals, for a month.

Lynching of three negroes at Fremont, O., for murder of Otto Mischke and wounding of Albert Gommoll prevented by Sheriff Mason, who for two hours defied the mob at jail doors.

SPENDING MILLIONS

For the Railways in the Boer Colonies.

London, May 6.—In moving in the house of commons today a formal resolution guaranteeing the Transvaal loan of $175,000,000, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain delivered a lengthy, optimistic speech on the future of the new South African colonies. His remarks were mostly a reiteration of the former statements. Mr. Chamberlain declined to give the price or the time of issue of the new loan, but said the prospectus would shortly be issued. He explained that it had been decided to purchase all the existing railways, which would absorb $65,000,000 of the new loan and $25,000,000 more would be expended as quickly as possible on the development of railways; $12,500,000 would be spent on land settlement, and $10,000,000 on public works.

THE TRANSVAAL LOAN.

London, May 9.—The success of the Transvaal loan was unprecedented, both as regards the aggregate subscribed and the number of applications. It is said that the individual subscriptions for $500 and under were alone sufficient to cover the loan. Estimates of the aggregate subscribed, range from $6,000,000,000 to $7,500,000,000. The Rothschilds applied for $450,000,000, Panmure & Gordon for $250,000,000. The Creidit Lyonaisse for $200,000,000, the Dresdner bank for $150,000,000 and the Deutsch bank for $125,000,000. No large individual American applications were reported. The amount of money tied up makes the money market very stiff but early allotments and the return of checks are expected to relieve the market.

London, May 7.—The Transvaal loan of $175,000,000 will be issued at par with interest at 3 per cent. It is redeemable in 1953.

The issue of the prospectus of the Transvaal loan was awaited with the greatest interest in financial circles here and there was a scene of considerable excitement at the Bank of England today, where thousands of people congregated for several hours before it was finally given out that the prospectus announced the issue of $150,000,000 of the $175,000,000 authorized, and that the price would be at par with interest at 3 per cent. The loan is redeemable in 1953.

A sinking fund of one per cent will be applied to the purchase of stock when below par. The government of the Transvaal reserves the right to pay off stock at any time after May 1, 1923, subject to six months' notice. The installments on stock are payable as follows: Three per cent on application, 7 per cent May 22, and the balance to be distributed from June to December. The installments may be paid in full May 22 under a discount of 2 per cent. The list closes on or before May 12.

Through various London houses applications in behalf of American clients were made this afternoon for allotments of the Transvaal loan. These, however, were not very large, and as they must take their chance with the other applications American money will not figure to any great extent in the present issue. The bankers expect that applicants will only receive about five per cent. of the amounts asked for, as the over-subscription of the loan is assured.

Gone to Scotland.

London, May 11.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra, accompanied by large suites, left London today to pay their first ceremonial visit to Scotland. They will arrive at Edinburgh this evening. They were greeted by big crowds of people while driving in semi-state to the railroad station, escorted by a detachment of the household cavalry.

A LAST RESORT.

Pure Food Should Be the First.

When the human machine goes wrong it's ten to one that the trouble begins with the stomach and can therefore be removed by the use of proper food. A lady well known in Bristol, Ontario county, N. Y., tells of the experience she had curing her only child by the use of scientific food. "My little daughter, the only child, and for that reason doubly dear, inherited nervous dyspepsia. We tried all kinds of remedies and soft foods. At last, when patience was about exhausted and the child's condition had grown so bad the whole family was aroused, we tried Grape-Nuts.

"A friend recommended the food as one which her own delicate children had grown strong upon, so I purchased a box—as a last resort. In a very short time a marked change in both health and disposition was seen. What made our case easy was that she liked it at once and its crisp, nutty flavor has made it an immediate favorite with the most fastidious in our family.

"It's use seems to be thoroughly established in western New York, where many friends use it regularly. I have noticed its fine effect upon the intellects as well as the bodies of those who use it. We owe it much." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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CREAM SEPARATOR FREE This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO. DEPT. 178. KANSAS CITY, MO.

$5.00 Per Hundred for addressing envelopes, send dime and stamp for full instructions, steady work. C. E. Miller & Co., Dept. 8, Ely Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$1,000; 8 acres land, good house and barn. Suitable for market gardening or poultry farm. Inside city limits. G. B. McCutcheon, Big Rapids, Mich.

WOMEN! FREE INFORMATION to any lady of a never failing, harmless monthly remedy. A simple home treatment. Mrs. O. N. Morton, Sta. B, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOW TO OBTAIN and where to locate lands in the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Allotments being made; now is the time to get choice lands. Send $1 to Hull, box 67, Poteau, I. T., for information.

Great Novelty! Unique specimens of material used by pre-historic race of Aztecs, recently discovered in Southern Arizona ruins. Postpaid 50c, silver or money orders. Aztec Curio Co., Mesa, Ariz.

I Seek Husband for lady, 22, worth $10,000, and beautiful farm; Widow, 36, $30,000 and stock farm; Lady, 26, $40,000; Lady, 22, $8,000 and beautiful home. Address Mrs. Leland, 19 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

TO CALIFORNIA FREE ROUND-TRIP-TICKET between East and sunny West, given by the twice-a-month illustrated Magazine "California" detailing California life and opportunities. Send 25c to "California" Los Angeles, Cal., get magazine 6 mos. and particulars.

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PRICES REDUCED FOR 60 DAYS. $4.00 Vapor Bath Cabinet $2.25 each; $5.00 Quaker " " 3.50 each; $10.00 " " " 6.10 each; $1.00 Face & Head Steam. Attch. 65c. Quality best. Guaranteed. $2. Book Free with all "Quakers." Write for our New Catalogue, special 60-Day offer. Don't miss it. Your last chance. New plan, new prices to agents, salesmen, managers. Wonderful sellers. Hustlers getting rich. Plenty territory. World M'f'g Co., 97 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

DEFEATED THE MOROS.

Ten Forts Captured and 115 Moros Killed.

Manila, May 7.—Capt. Pershing's column has defeated the Sultan of Amparugano's strong force of Moros in the Taraca country, on the east shore of Lake Lanao, Island of Mindanao. The Americans captured ten forts. One hundred and fifteen Moros were killed, 13 were wounded and 60 were made prisoners. The Moros captured included the sultan. Two Americans were killed and seven wounded.

The ten forts constituted serious and strong positions on the banks of the Taraca river, and from them the Moros furiously resisted Capt. Pershing's advance. The American troops attacked the forts Monday, and captured eight of them without suffering any losses, though the 36 obsolete cannon mounted on the fortifications were served with the best of the enemy's ability. The garrison of the ninth fort resisted fiercely, and Capt. Pershing ordered the fort to be shelled and captured by assault, which was done. Lieuts. Shaw and Gracie, leading two companies of the 27th infantry, and a detachment of cavalry surrounded the tenth fort, where the sultan had sought refuge, and it surrendered Tuesday. The forts have been dismantled.

Capt. Pershing moved north Tuesday to complete the exploration of the east shore of the lake. No further resistance is expected.

The Spanish gunboat Velasco, sunk by the ships of Admiral Dewey off Cavite, has been raised. Her hull is not injured, but her upper works show the effect of the American shells.

PERSHING'S RETURN.

Manila, May 11.—Captain Pershing and his column have returned to Camp Vicars, Mindanao from the expedition through the country east of Lake Lanao. The column experienced no opposition after the fighting at Taraca. The prisoners taken at Taraca took the oath of allegiance to the United States and were released. Among the Moros killed in the engagement were nine Dattos and one sultan. The moral effect of this fight has been excellent. There will in the future be no further hostility in the Lake Lanao country. Captain Pershing estimates the population of Taraca at 30,000 and that of the Lake Lanao country at 100,000. [illegible] guilty of the murder of three American marines [illegible] last September, and have been sentenced to death.

The Ladrones situation seems to have materially improved. In Albay province it is still unsatisfactory, but the disturbances are decreasing.

HOLLS TO BE UMPIRE.

New York, May 11.—President Roosevelt has tendered to Frederick W. Holls, of this city, the position of umpire to act in the settlement of the claims of Germany and Italy against Venezuela. Under the protocols signed in Washington by Minister Bowen, fixing of all damages for Germany was to be left to one person representing Venezuela and one representing Germany, with an umpire to be appointed by the president of the United States, and a similar method of arbitration was to be adopted in reference to the Italian claim. It is not known whether Mr. Holls will accept the appointment, but it is known that President Roosevelt has solicited the services of Mr. Holls.

The question of preferential treatment of Germany, Great Britain and Italy is left to the Hague court. Mr. Holls [illegible] not yet decided whether he will accept.

AFRAID OF THE YANKEES.

New York, May 11.—Apprehension that American manufacturers will copy the new ideas in British exhibits of industries and machinery at the St. Louis exposition and then, by the aid of the tariff, undersell them in America, may prevent the British industrial exhibit at St. Louis from being as large as was expected, says Col. C. M. Watson, secretary of the British commission to the St. Louis exposition, who arrived on the Iverna today on his way to St. Louis.

"I cannot say very much about the exhibit at St. Louis. The position is this: There is a disposition to hold back [illegible] your high tariff. In Germany and France [illegible]. Our art exhibit will be exceptionally fine [illegible] machinery show [illegible] we may show some things the manufacturer [illegible] the tariff, and compete with us [illegible].

"What is needed is the passage of some special law to give protection to those bringing articles in for exhibition."

His visit will be of brief [illegible] consult with Governor Francis.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

He who has the true art of living will not waste his energies in friction, but will convert them into power and moral sunshine.

Thursday.

Paradise is here or nowhere; you must take your joy with you or you will never find it.

Friday.

We cannot overestimate the power or benevolence of the forces amid which we are developing our spiritual nature.

Saturday.

We do not wear out with overwork, but from improper use of our faculties and worry.

Sunday.

Love is the real power which rules our universe and weaves the warp and woof of life, throwing its shuttle with a wisdom and precision which seem marvelous to our half-opened eyes.

Monday.

A selfish life dulls all our senses and makes us both deaf and blind to our highest good.

Tuesday.

Discontent and indecision close all doors of success and happiness.

A Friend of Borrowers. The Cry of the Children.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

A friend has been found even for the borrower.

Time was in those old days when neighbors were few and distance between was long, with the store a day's journey away, that to borrow in need was expected and gladly consented to. Even today in sparsely settled districts it is not considered a wrong thing to do, and it would be thought unkind and churlish to refuse to accommodate a neighbor in this way.

For the greater part, however, borrowing has fallen into disuse and disrepute, and whoever borrows habitually will run the risk of being considered a pest and nuisance. The market and store are now close at hand, and the occasions are rare when they cannot be readily reached in times of necessity. It is only the careless and improvident who often find themselves suddenly and imperatively brought to bay by some insistent present need, such as an egg with which to settle the coffee and a bit of butter for breakfast. People are expected to keep their larder supplied or else go without what is usually within their ability to get.

As I said in the beginning, however, a friend of the borrower has appeared above the horizon of the writer. A new side to the matter was presented, recently, while conversing with a sweet-faced woman who was speaking of her new home among strangers in the town to which she had removed from the country.

"I was very lonely at first," she said; "no one came in familiarly, not even to borrow."

"No cause for loneliness in that," laughed one who was listening.

"Do you think so?" came the reply. "I am always glad to feel that I have something somebody wants enough to ask me for it, if only to return it again. There is a friendliness in the thought that you can supply a need. I like to lend things just for that reason. But no one has wanted to borrow since I came here, no one," she added with a sigh.

Here was a new phase to a worn-out subject, a new aspect under which to consider what has been settled in the minds of most people to be a nuisance. It was really the same spirit which prompts the offering of all service, and which, in a larger way, lies back of all movements that involve the asking to "lend a hand" to help humanity. And undoubtedly the disapproval of the borrowing habit has grown out of the feeling that any dependence upon others which is needless, tends to a weakening of character, a truth that is coming to have weight in all benefactions. To be able to stand alone, to think and act for oneself, to suffer without repining for one's own fault—these are the lessons of today.

Yet there was something touching and pleasant in this gentle woman's desire that some one should ask of her a favor in order to dispel her loneliness.

The cry of the children is in the air, writes some one in the Lend a Hand Record, and it is emphatically true. At last the nation is awakening to the fact that its little ones are, by thousands, being ground into physical and moral pulp in the iron jaw of commercialism, for that is what, in its finality, factory child-labor amounts to. From North to South, from East to West, the warning has been carried, until attention is thoroughly aroused to both the danger and the injustice of existing conditions.

In very many of the states the feeling aroused has culminated in an effort to pass laws with reference to child-labor that will prevent the employment of children in work so severe as to dwarf them morally, mentally, and physically. In some of the states the effort has been successful. In others it has so far failed, but the end is not yet.

In the arousing of public sentiment in this direction women have had the larger part. Through the gatherings of the General Federation of women's clubs the matter has been presented by those who knew of what they were speaking. The woman's heart was stirred to its very depths. "Women," writes Mrs. Anna D. West, "returned from the biennial meetings with a realizing sense that they as individuals had work to do in correcting this great evil, and the result is that the Southern states are not working alone to remedy this wrong, but that all communities are bringing influence to bear on legislators that will correct it at home and in the South."

The good work must and will go on. In the sense of personal reponsibility for widespread evils lies always the hope of the future. The conviction having come to women that children are suffering, and that in their hands is garnered a power which will help to apply a remedy, they will not rest until the work is accomplished everywhere. These little ones are the future men and women of the nation, and it is, therefore, of almost infinite importance that they shall be given the best opportunity possible for right development.

It is such practical movements as this which makes one recognize the fact that the world is moving forward instead of backward as the pessimists declare. All permanent progress is slow. Some one has compared it to a spiral, up which humanity is climbing, and while at times it seems to be descending, when the circle is complete it has reached a higher position.

Women may be idealists, but through their clubs and the study and work these necessitate, the practical ways of making their ideals real are studied. They are learning that true progress demands all shall rise together; that the great lesson is that

"Life, with all it yields of joy and woe
And hope and fear,
Is just our chance o' the prize of learning love—
How love might be, hath been indeed, and is."

and are putting forth corresponding effort to bring this into realization. And there is nothing that will go further than this care for the future, not of their own children alone, but for that of the children of all mothers, everywhere, the world over.

The Cozy Corner

NO BABY IN THE HOUSE.

Rita Englehart.

No baby in the house, I know,
'Tis far too nice and clean.
No toys by careless fingers strewn
Upon the floor are seen.

No finger prints upon the panes,
No scratches on the chairs,
No wooden men set up in rows,
Or marshalled off in pairs.

No little stockings to be darned,
All ragged at the toes,
No pile of mending to be done
Made up of baby clothes.

No little troubles to be soothed,
No little hands to fold;
No grimy fingers to be washed,
No stories to be told.

No tender kisses to be given,
No nickname—"Dove," or "Mouse,"
No merry frolics after tea,
No baby in our house.

Advice to Maiden Ladies.

I am a reader and subscriber to The Blade and would like to have a little chat with some other readers concerning my ideas of a certain bill introduced by Mr. Campbell in the Kansas legislature. It was published in The Blade of February 5. I do not approve of it, and think that bachelors in Kansas or any other state have a hard enough time as it is. I know of several who live on farms all alone doing all the work that is done and having a pretty hard time of it.

Instead of trying to remedy this as Mr. Campbell's bill would, should it become a law, I would suggest that the old maids in a community call upon those lonely men—let them go in a crowd if they are afraid to go alone—and ask permission to put the house in order and cook a good, clean meal for them once in a while. Then stay and partake of the meal with him and let him have the comfort of a pleasant visit with you afterwards. He would likely be very much embarrassed at first, but do not let that hinder your good work for him. Bachelors have just as tender and loving hearts as any man, and, in most cases, are single because they have had no encouragement from the girls. They are bashful, and sometimes a little awkward, and they think every girl is laughing at them for these faults.

I think it shows a wrong state of society when a single woman cannot work for, or call upon a bachelor who lives near her, without being misunderstood and talked about. It is this feeling that has prevented many men and women from making happy homes for themselves, and leading upright and good lives as useful members of the community instead of living and dying old maids and old bachelors.—"Pennsylvania Catch."

Inquiry Answered.

The following answer to an inquiry sent a week ago is given as it was received, and though it was sent with the kindest intentions, and will, doubtless, do all that is claimed for it, The Blade does not assume any responsibility in such matters, but thanks those who send the recipes for their kindness:

Cure for Goitre.—Goitre is a swelling of the thyroid gland. Ages ago when the food and habits of the human race were, presumably, different, this gland is supposed to have supplied a secretion of some sort to the stomach. But this is all done with, and the gland is of no use at present. To cure a goitre take a quantity of sponges—like those the children use to wipe their slates—and burn them in an iron vessel until you can pulverize them with a table fork; should any tough lumps remain burn them again. You wil have, as a result, a fine, black powder. Put it in a fruit jar and keep it covered tightly. Mix a teaspoonful of the powder with a spoonful of honey and swallow it the first thing in the morning for three successive days, then miss three, and so on until nine days have passed. Now miss nine days and begin again as at first. This remedy seemed silly to me, and does still, but I never knew it to fail to cure.

It is, apparently, perfectly harmless, which is more than can be said of iodide of potash sometimes recommended, and which no one but a skilled physician should handle.—E. S. Gilbert, New York.

Tough Beef Problem.

For the benefit of the unfortunate gentleman from Iowa—the one with the "store teeth and tough beef," I send this, hoping it may be of use: To one pound of finely chopped beef add one cupful milk, one well beaten egg, salt and pepper to taste, and fry in a hot spider with a generous tablespoonful of butter.—L. D., Michigan.

We, too, live in Iowa and have not yet lost our first teeth, nor been troubled with tough beef. My husband sells meat, and suggests that if our fellow-statesman will grind the meat in a sausage-grinder, season it, make it into small cakes and fry for a very short time in a covered pan, that he will find it less wearing on his teeth.—M. J. T., Iowa.

Who can tell me the author of this quotation, and from what is it taken?

"Oh cruel end of a most causeless hate,
That life so mean should murder life so great."—Ella M.

WHO WILL GUESS THEM?

Next week in accordance with the announcement in a recent number of The Blade, six familiar quotations will be published, to be followed each week thereafter by the same number, until 36 have been given. A prize is offered to the person who will send the fullest and most correct answers as to the name of the authors, and the works from which the quotations are taken. A second prize will be awarded to the next best list. Answers can be sent in at any time until one week after the series is closed. All of the readers of The Household are invited to send answers. A record will be kept of the competitors, and the names of those who reach a high standard as well as of the winners of the prizes will be given at the end of the trial.

AN INTERESTING BUILDING.

The only buildings now remaining of the great Centennial Exposition, which took place in Philadelphia in 1876, are Horticultural and Memorial halls. And of these, the latter, because of its greater size and more striking appearance, will the more effectively preserve the pleasant memories of that first of America's great world's fairs. The former is but an immense greenhouse.

In planning the great fair, the committee in charge, wishing to leave at least one permanent monument of the great exhibit, decided to erect the massive granite building, which is now known as Memorial Hall. for this purpose the state of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia together voted the sum of $1,500,000. During the exposition the building was to serve as an art gallery, after which it was to become the permanent home of noteworthy art and industrial collections—a function somewhat similar to that of the famous South Kensington Museum of London.

Memorial Hall is still one of the most impressive pieces of architecture in the country. Occupying a commanding position on the crest of a hill, it is so situated as to overlook the broad, green valley of the Schuylkill river. Its design is of the modern renaissance, and the materials of its construction are granite, iron and glass. With a length and breadth of 360 and 210 feet respectively, it covers a space of nearly one and one-half acres, while the statue of Columbia, which surmounts its great glass dome, towers to a height of 150 feet. Besides serving as a museum it was intended that, should the seat of the state government ever be removed from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, the great structure in Fairmount Park might serve as a legislative hall.

In a small hall to the right of the entrance, and set in its walls, are the famous Welsh views, vividly depicting the ruins of the city of Pompeii after the eruption of Vesuvius. Not far away is a collection of the primitive sledges of the Scandinavians, together with the hideous, but greatly valued, idols of the Chinese. A little beyond in the large hall to the right are rows of cases bearing beautiful specimens of ancient and modern chinaware.

In close proximity to these are many delicate masterpieces of the carver's art from the hand of the Chinese, and other oriental peoples. So intricate are some of these specimens that we can very readily believe that they are the work of a lifetime. Near at hand, too, are the cruder and yet not the less wonderful, alto reliefs of the cunning Swiss knife.

Almost in the centre of the building, and raised upon columns upheld by carved lions, is a model of the celebrated ivory pulpit built by Nicola Pisano in the Cathedral of Siena in the year 1268. Much of the left wing of the building is devoted to a collection of paintings—the Wilstach collection—the majority of which are from the brushes of Dutch, English, French and American masters. The building also contains an extensive collection of the work of the Pennsylvaia Museum and School of Industrial Art.

These are but a few of the interesting exhibits taken at random from among the many.

But after all, the visitor, and especially the casual sight-seeker, will be most impressed, not with the endless and bewildering collections of paintings, laces, carvings, and engravings but rather with the building itself, at once beautiful and massive, a lasting monument of our great exposition of 1876.—Allan Biddle in Youth.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Silk stockings should be washed and rinsed in lukewarm water, and placed between two towels to dry; ironing them destroys the fibre of the silk.

Javelle water is an old-fashioned home-made mixture for cleaning almost everything, and is particularly good for removing stains made by grass, tea, coffee and fruit. Here is a recipe for making a sufficient quantity to last an ordinary household for a year: Mix in a large bottle one pound of sal-soda, five cents' worth of chloride of lime, and two quarts of soft water. Shake well and keep it tightly corked.

When pastry flour is called for in a recipe and you have nothing but bread flour, omit two tablespoonfuls from each cupful of the bread flour and you will have, practically, the same results in your baking.

If you have a piece of fresh meat on hand and the ice man does not come at once, place the meat in a deep dish, cover it with boiling water, and over this pour enough melted butter to cover the top. Pariffine can be used in place of the butter, if you have it, either one forming a covering that will protect the meat from the air, thus keeping it fresh and sweet for several days.

Hot alum water applied with a brush to bedsteads, closet shelves, kitchen sinks and crevices in walls, is said to be a sure death to and a preventative of all kinds of bugs and insects, and is not poisonous to human beings as are many of the remedies for these pests.

Many eastern people who have gone to Colorado, and other high altitudes to live, find much difficulty in adjusting their cooking recipes to the altitude. One-fourth less shortening, for pastry and cakes, one-half the usual quantity of baking powder, and one-fourth more sugar will be needed in order to use the eastern recipes.

If your cloth gown is badly wrinkled after a long journey in a crowded trunk, fill the bath tub with boiling water and hang the garment over it. You will find the wrinkles will all disappear and the cloth will look as fresh as new. Should you brush against fresh paint, rub the spot with equal parts of turpentine and ammonia; if the paint becomes hard before you can do this, wet the spots with the mixture and let it lie for a while and the paint will come out.

Adding enough copperas to the whitewash to make it a light yellow color, will aid in keeping the rats out of your cellar. Copperas is a deadly poison and should be used with care.

Nail pieces of tin over holes where the rats enter the cellar, and do not allow any food to remain where they can get at it, and you will do much to discourage their visits. Best of all, allow a good cat to have free access to all parts of the cellar.

Dim writing, or that faded by age, can be restored, in most cases, by washing the paper with a small hair brush dipped in a solution of prussiate of potash, in water.

Have you some pin-pricked velvet, which for that reason seems entirely useless? Take courage, for by simply steaming it and ironing it on the right side, it will become the "panne" velvet so fashionable at the present time for trimmings of all kinds. After steaming the velvet, lay it face up, on a smooth surface and iron from one selvedge to the other, pressing the nap the way it falls the most easily. Make each succeeding stroke close to the one previously made so there will be no "seams" show. So long as the iron does not scorch the velvet, there is no danger of pressing it long and heavily, as that is what gives the desired effect. Various shades of the color are produced by the amount of pressing given.

After being pressed, it will not plush, or spoil with rain, and can be used on almost any kind of goods as trimming.

In canning or preserving fruit, use as little water as you can, just barely enough to prevent burning, as the fruit will be much richer, and cook sooner, if there is but little liquid except its own juices to be evaporated. Seeded fruits will burn readily if not watched closely while cooking. An asbestos mat, costing ten cents, placed under a kettle of boiling fruit, will prevent it from burning if it has to remain long, or unwatched, over the fire.

Of all the ways for sealing canned fruits and jellies, there is none easier, or more secure, than pouring melted parafine over it. This hardens quickly and makes an impervious covering; does not affect the taste of the fruit and can be used over and over again.

WHEN UNEXPECTED COMPANY COMES

Often when "there is no fresh bread in the house" unexpected guests will arrive, and for the housekeeper's comfort at such times, the following quick recipes are given.

Sally Lunn.

Beat together until thick and creamy, one cupful sugar, one-half cupful butter and lard mixed, and two whole eggs. Add to this one cupful sweet milk and three cupfuls of sifted flour into which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been stirred, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Beat all thoroughly, put in a deep pan and bake thirty minutes in a rather quick oven.

Currant Loaf.

One cupful sugar, one egg, one tablespoonful melted butter, a half cupful milk, one teaspoonful baking powder sifted with one and a half cupfuls of flour and three-fourths cupful dried currants dusted with flour. Bake in patty pans, or in a loaf. This is nice for dessert or luncheon, served with fresh or canned fruit.

Potato Rolls.

These are especially nice for tea, if one has the time to prepare them. Boil mash and prepare as for the table, one quart of potatoes; add a cupful of milk, two well beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, one cupful sugar, half a yeast cake and flour to make a thin batter. When light, make into a loaf with flour, let it rise again, make into rolls and when very light, bake in a quick oven. If these are wanted for tea, the sponge should be set before noon.

Pins were first manufactured in this country soon after the war of 1812. The first postoffice was established in 1461 and envelopes came into use in 1839.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Miss Prudence introduces to you today two of the M. G. R. Juniors—Winona and Juanita—daughters of Mr. and Mrs. "Brother Jonathan." That they will sustain the reputation of Ohio women, as given by "Buckeye Schoolma'am," goes without saying. We welcome these young members to the M. G. R., and will be glad to have others of the "juniors" come to keep them company.

Two enthusiastic representatives of Florida homes are present to speak for the "dearest spot on earth.":

Will you kindly give a little space to another of that unfortunate class to whom:

"Fate perverse denied a household mate."

Nature has been very kind to us who live in this portion of Southern Florida, midway between the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. She has given us beautiful lakes stocked with food fishes; grows for us the large palmetto fans, with which to build rain-proof cottages, the rapid growing bamboo for shade, where we may hang our hammocks and read The Blade, and our favorite poets.

For us the bees store up the delicious orange-blossom honey in the hollow trees; for us the huckleberries and blackberries grow in abundance and the ever-bearing orange, lemon and lime trees invite our appetite. For us the roses bloom and perfume our rooms every month in the year, and the mocking birds burst forth in ecstatic song at all hours of the day or night.

Our days are like those when school closed for the long vacation, and the nights like a delicious dream, as we view the constellations and draw inspiration from those other worlds so near at hand. Oh! what a charming little bit of the world is this, where there are no tramps, no burglars, no one ever intoxicated—unless, possibly with pleasure—and where all the people meet every week to sing praises and give thanks to the Creator of all good.—A Florida Bach.

Dear M. G. R.'s: I have stayed away a long time—two weeks, is it not?—so I will come again and ask "Mylrea" to be sure and tell us about sugar making. Is there anything better than maple sugar? I think not—nor even caramels, my favorite candy. I've heard papa tell about the sugar camps in Indiana and what good times they would have "sugaring off."

"'Pennsy's Prince" must not make us wait too long before he redeems his promise to tell us of the "Switzerland of America," so we are sure of two good stories at least.

Poor "Capt. Nemo!" Have his love affairs not run smoothly? "Lancelot is very proud of 'grand old Missouri and her good democracy.'" All ancient Missourians are. I have enjoyed the stories very much, and am anxiously waiting to see "what next." "Oregon Bach," why don't you come back once in a while and let us know how you are getting along? We are all interested in you. Good bye. —Unicetti.

"Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds has come and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land."

A beautiful description of the season now with us, though written so many centuries ago. If every human heart could appreciate and understand the beauty of nature as revealed to us in the spring time; the joyfulness of the bird's song; the murmuring of each little rivulet as it winds its way onward to the great rushing waters and watch the unfolding of leaf and flower it seems as if none could doubt the Divine love that rules all for our happiness.

"Sweet are all things when we learn to prize them—
Not for their sake, but His who grants them, or denies them."

"Mother's Stay," a trial very hard to bear, came to me recently, but today I realize that it was what was best for me.

Sorrow and disappointments will come to each of us, but let us learn to wait with patience "until the daybreak, and the shadows flee away," while with loving hearts and willing hands we—

"Do the duty nearest, 'tho it's dull at whiles—
Helping, when we meet them, lame dogs over stiles,"

then, if nothing better comes our way, we have the comforting assurance that the "lame dogs" will be grateful for our assistance.

"Quien Saba," the outline of Lallah Rookh you gave us was very interesting. I had a similar experience to that you mention, in reading Pope's Essay on Man thinking it very dull at first, but finding it extremely interesting before I had finished it.

"Daisy," I hope I may be "a dear friend" if not the one you had in mind.

"Old Maid, of N. Y.," we feel the same doubt concerning your age and infirmities that you express in regard to "Oregon Bach." "Omega," it was a beautiful word-picture you gave us of Tennessee scenery but is there any place in the world where the sunrise is not glorious to behold? "John, Jr.," the closing chapter of the serial was pathetic (?) Is such your natural bent?

Did I hear some one remark that "some people came too often and staid too long?" Well, then I will take my leave lest they mean me.—Olive Branch, N. Y.

WINONA AND JUANITA.

TWO M. G. R. JUNIORS.

Banner Puzzler

For April.

New Work—W. P. E.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a distinguished statesman and orator, born in Virginia in 1777, and dying in Washington in 1852. He represented Kentucky in her legislature and in both branches of Congress. He was a member of the Peru commission of 1814; Secretary of State in 1825; and was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for the Presidency in three campaigns.

HAWKEYE.

2.—FUNNY FURNITURE.

1.—A lamp which is derisive.
2.—An old table with no legs.
3.—A comb you cannot use for your hair.
4.—A bed that would kill you if you slept in it.
5.—Sheets that are not always white.

DIXIE SOUTH.

3.—ARITHMATICAL PROBLEM.

A circular lake is one mile in diameter. A swimmer undertakes to swim from a certain point on the east shore to a point on the west shore. After swimming half way across he finds that his strength is not sufficient to complete the task, so he turns to his left, at right angles, and swims to the south shore. After a rest he swims from this point to a direct course a distance of 120 rods to the place from whence he started. How many rods did he swim?

A. FAUL.

4.—HALF-SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—A harbor.
2.—The first created human being.
3.—The front.
4.—Typographical unit.
5.—Stands for North.

R. S. WALKER.

5.—QUERY.

When was cotton first exported from this country?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"We school our manners, act our parts,
But He who sees us through and through,
Knows that the bent of both our hearts
Was to be gentle, tranquil, true."

IRMA.

Answers to Puzzles of April 30.

1.—Montana, Idaho, Utah, Missouri, Colorado, Vermont, Washington, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Maine, Oregon, New Jersey.
2.—April.
3.—60 white, 100 blue and 140 brown marbles. (See Chat.)
4.—Words forming half-square: Jetur, Ezar, tax, Ur, R.
5.—Sir John Moore was killed by a cannon ball at Corunna, Spain, in 1809.
6.—Wm. Cowper wrote:
"Domestic Happiness! Thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the Fall."

Chat.

The solution sent by "Henry" to his marble problem answered today is:

Let 3-2 represent the white marbles, 5-2 the blue marbles and 7-2 the brown marbles; adding these we obtain 15-2, equals all, or 300 marbles; 300 equals 600-2; 1-15 of 600 equals 40; 3-2 equals 60; 5-2 equals 100, 7-2 equals 140.

Quite a large congregation assembled in the Schoolmistress' sanctum this morning. There were "Expede, J. S. L. and Lillian, who were welcomed as newcomers, and the old stand-bys, W. P. E., R. S. Walker, Robert Roland, Hawkeye, Perry Cross, Elfa, W. Lake and Helen.

The first honors for both solutions and new work go to W. P. E. this month. Helen stands second on solutions, and Hawkeye on new work.

Expede, the Schoolmistress is glad you made yourself known. Come again.

Lillian, your first puzzle, though excellent, was too long for this space. The others will be used later on.

W. Lake, the letters containing the solutions are often delayed, and consequently are not noticed as soon as you may expect. Keep looking and you are sure to see your credits.

R. S. Walker, sorry could not do as you ask concerning the puzzles, but had already used one of those you mention.

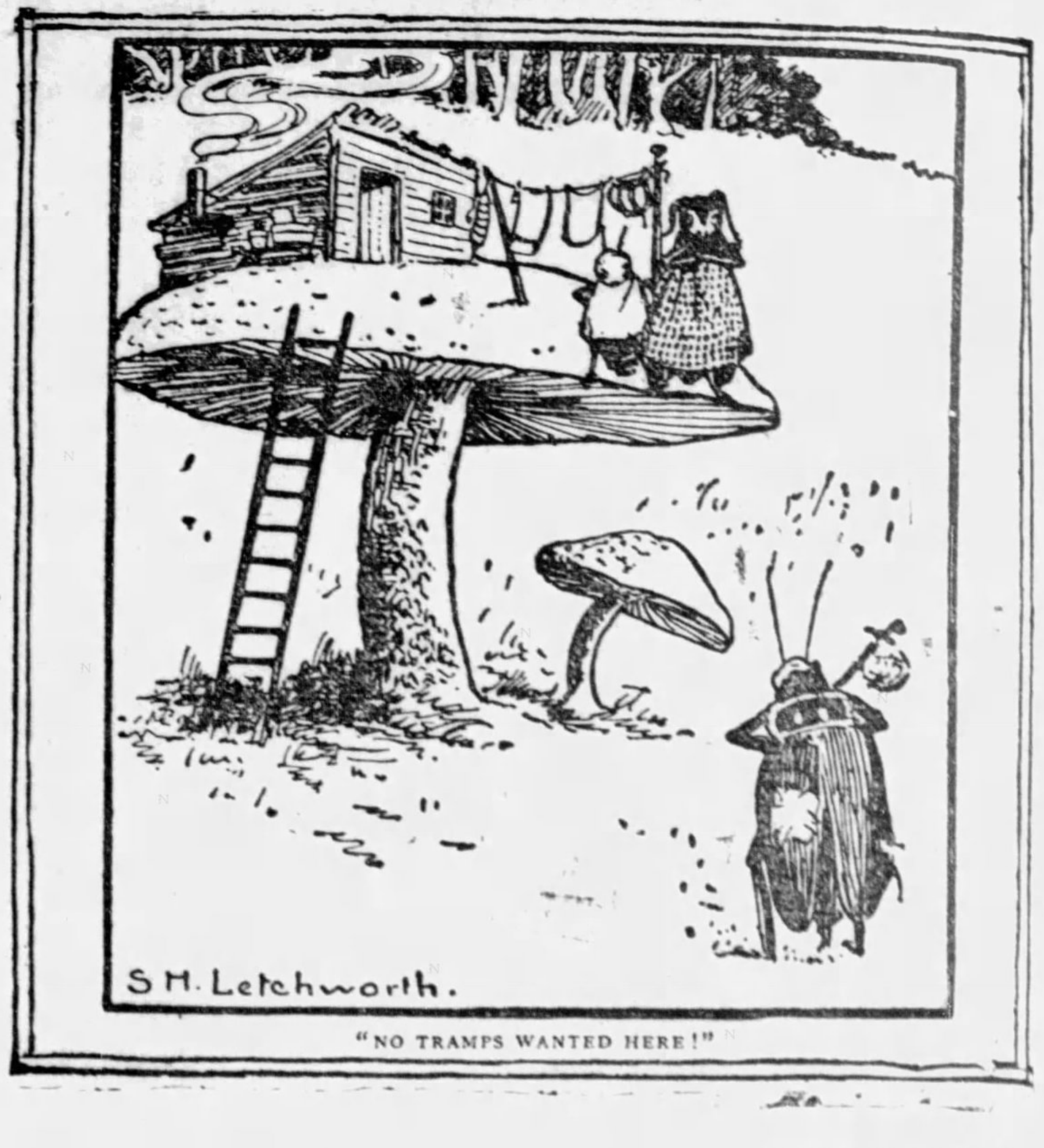
R. Roland, Esq., the Schoolmistress spoke more for association's sake than from any innate desire for your demise.

Perry Cross, make it a little oftener, cannot you?

The tubes in the boilers of a large ship would reach ten miles if placed end to end.

By sea San Francisco is farther from New York than it is from Liverpool.

IN BUGTOWN.


S. H. Letchworth.

"NO TRAMPS WANTED HERE!"

—From Little Folks.

THE REAL "LITTLE WOMEN."

The girls who have read Louisa M. Alcott's stories know their delights, and the girls who have not as yet read them have a great pleasure in store. Some way, no other writer for girls has ever seemed to quite equal Miss Alcott and those who have read and enjoyed her "Little Women," will be interest in the following letter published in the May number of the St. Nicholas. It was written by Miss Alcott's sister thirty years ago to two young girls of that day, who had sent a letter to Miss Alcott herself, asking if the characters in Little Women were real persons, and if the story were true. In due time they received this reply:

Concord, Jan. 20, 1871.

Dear Julia and Alice—From your note to Miss Alcott I infer that you are not aware that she is at present in Italy, having gone abroad in April last, with the intention of remaining a year or more, trying to get well. But knowing how pleased she would be with your friendly note, I think perhaps a word from sister "Meg" will be better than leaving it unanswered and far better than that any "little woman" should feel that "Jo" was unkind or ungrateful.

Of course you know that neither "Meg" nor "Jo" are young and pretty girls now, but sober old women, nearly forty years of age, full of cares and troubles like other people; and that although nearly every event in the book is true, of course things did not happen exactly as they are there set down.

You ask if "Amy" is not May Alcott, and I can truly say she is her very self, and she is the only one of the "Little Women" who would, I think, realize your ideal drawn from the story. She is, indeed, "Lady Amy," and a fair and noble woman, full of graces and accomplishments, and, what is better far, a pure and generous heart. "Jo," "Beth" and "Amy" are all drawn from life, and are entirely truthful pictures of the three dear sisters who played and worked, loved and sorrowed together so many years ago. Dear "Beth"—or Louie, as we called her—died, after long suffering, twelve years since. She was a sweet and gentle creature, and her death was so great a sorrow to poor "Jo" that she has never been quite happy since her "conscience" was laid away under the pines of Sleepy Hollow. "Meg" was never the pretty vain little maiden, who coquetted and made herself so charming. But "Joe" always admired poor, plain "Meg," and when she came to put her into the story she beautified her to suit the occasion, saying, "Dear me, girls, we must have one beauty in the book!" So "Meg," with her big mouth and homely nose, shines forth quite a darling, and no doubt all the "little women" who read of her admire her just as loving old "Jo" does, and think her quite splendid. But, for all that, she is nothing but homely, busy, and, I hope, useful "Annie" who writes this letter to you.

As for dear old "Jo" herself, she was just the romping, naughty, topsy-turvy tomboy that all you little girls have learned to love; and even now, when care and sickness have made her early old, she is at heart the same loving, generous girl. In "Little Women" she has given a very truthful story of her haps and mishaps, her literary struggles and successes, and she is now enjoying her well-earned honors and regaining her health in travel with her sister Amy. They are spending the winter in Rome, in a delightful circle of artists, receiving attentions and honors that make proud the heart of the sister left behind. "Amy" is in the studio of a well-known painter, working hard to perfect herself in her chosen art, while "Jo" is resting and gaining strength and courage for her promised "Little Men," of which I imagine "Meg's" boys, Freddie and Johnnie, are to be the heroes.

You inquire about "Laurie." The character was drawn partly from imagination, but more perhaps from a very nice boy Louisa once knew, whose good looks and "wheedlesome" ways first suggested to her the idea of putting him into a book. She has therefore put upon him the love-making and behavior of various adorers of her youthful days.

Dear little friends, if I have told you all you wish to know, and shown that you need have no fear of being thought "intrusive," perhaps sometime you will honor "Meg" herself with a letter.

Be assured she will be glad to hear from any of the "little women." Sincerely yours,

ANNIE ALCOTT PRATT

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Monitor Likely to Stay in the Mississippi Till March

St. Louis, May 11.—The monitor Arkansas is still anchored off Ste. Genevieve, Mo., and old river men believe she will have to stay there until next March. Commander Vreeland has asked for dredges to deepen the Mississippi channel to Cairo for her, but the river men say the water is falling too fast for the dredges to be effective. It is receding one foot a day.

Joseph Bayless, chief mate of the steamboat Columbia, said that river men do not look for another rise of any extent in the river before next March, when the usual spring rise will be due. The snows have all melted now, and the rise which sometimes comes in June is not looked for this year.

AT NEW CHWANG.

Occupation of Forts by Russians Was Only Temporary.

Pekin, May 9.—The official at New Chwang who sent yesterday's news of Russia's alleged action at New Chwang and elsewhere in Manchuria, telegraphs today that the occupation of the forts at the mouth of the Liao river was temporary, and that the Russians have now withdrawn.

Official circles at Pekin are mystified. Their subordinates at New Chwang have not reported the re-occupation of that place, hence there is a disposition to question the correctness of the information, although the author of yesterday's story is generally considered to be one of the ablest and best informed foreigners in China.

London, May 9.—The British foreign office is without any official news of the Russian action at New Chwang. The subject has not been mentioned by the British ambassador at St. Petersburg or the British charge d'affaires at Pekin. The foreign office here also has not been informed of any intention on the part of the United States of co-operating with Great Britain and Japan in a joint protest. Such co-operation would be warmly welcomed and would come as a pleasant surprise to Downing street in view of the state department's declination heretofore to act "jointly" with Great Britain, though admittedly working for a common object.

The foreign office is inclined to regard Russian activity at New Chwang as a measure originally intended to synchronize with the demands on China, but owing to the premature revelation of the demands the plans miscarried. In view of the vigorous protests addressed to Russia in the interim the foreign office does not believe she is likely to take seriously aggressive steps in the near future.

Washington, May 9.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, said today:

"When the whole truth is known it will be found that Russia has not violated a single pledge made to any nation, nor does she intend to do so. Moreover, whatever steps have been taken in Manchuria are only in self-defense."

The count called in person at the department of state about noon to talk over the Manchurian situation with Secretary Hay.

Mr. Takahiri, the Japanese minister, had a long interview with Secretary Hay at the state department today. He manifested deep concern over the Manchurian situation, but declared that the legation was without official advices, in the absence of which he did not care to discuss the matter. There is an intimation that Japan is disappointed at the character of the support she has received from other powers up to this time in her efforts to stop Russia's alleged aggression.

London, May 11.—The under foreign secretary, Lord Cranborne, announced in the House of Commons today that the British Consul at New Chwang reported that there had been no reoccupation of New Chwang by the Russians. Friendly communications on the subject, Lord Cranborne added, had been addressed to the Russian government during the last few days by the United States and Great Britain independently and the Russian government in reply had intimated that it would adhere to its engagements to evacuate Manchuria, although the evacuation was temporarily delayed. Russia had also explained that she had no intention of adopting any measure tending to exclude foreign consuls or obstruct foreign commerce or the use of the ports. Under these circumstances the British government saw no sufficient reason for securing concerted action between the United States, Japan and Great Britain, with the object, as suggested by his questioner, Joseph Walton (Liberal), "of arriving at a definite agreement with Russia for the prompt fulfillment of her assurances."

Paris, May 11.—The French minister at Pekin, reports that Minister Conger following instructions, has notified the Chinese government of the assurances regarding Manchuria which Russia has given the United States, directly through American Ambassador McCormick and also through Ambassador Cassini and says the Russian charge d' affaires at Pekin has given the Chinese similar assurances. The French minister adds that the Chinese officials are not gravely concerned by Russia's alleged designs on Manchuria, being fully satisfied with the foregoing assurances.

The feeling here which is strongly sympathetic with Russia, has been greatly relieved by the official advices from Washington, summing up the results of the conferences between Secretary Hay, Ambassador Cassini and the Japanese minister, particularly the contradiction of the report that Mr. Hay had telegraphed to President Roosevelt, relative to the question of joint action on the part of Great Britain, Japan and the United States, which report has caused serious apprehensions here of possible international entanglements.

RUSSIA'S ASSURANCES.

Paris, May 9.—Commenting on the Manchurian situation the officials here say the French ambassador at St. Petersburg has had an interview on the subject with Foreign Minister Lansdorf, which brought out a repetition of the statement that Russia had given positive assurances to the United States that there would be no interruption of the open door policy in Manchuria, and also the assertion that the mission of General Kuropatkin, the Russian war minister to Manchuria, was pacific.

The view held here is that Russia's assurances fully protect the United States' commercial interests. The reoccupation of Lew Chwang by Russian troops is claimed to be a wholly political issue between Russia, Great Britain and Japan and as not involving American commerce or any other American interest.

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CONSUMPTION

OFFICIAL VIEW

Of Three Governments on the Bulgarian Situation.

Paris, May 11.—There was a simultaneous publication this morning in Paris, Vienna and St. Petersburg of the official view of the Bulgarian situation. It appeared in the Figaro here, the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna and in the official organ at St. Petersburg, and carries out the idea, previously cabled to the Associated Press, that the powers are satisfied with the correctness of Bulgaria's course and will not tolerate the adoption by the sultan of Turkey of stern measures against Bulgaria on account of the Salonica outrages. It is pointed out that the question is not merely one between a suzerain and a vessel but is one between Turkey and the powers signatory of the Berlin convention, mainly France, Austria and Russia, owing to their geographical position. The official communication sums up as follows:

"Two important points mark the present status of the imbroglio. First, the Bulgarian government is not responsible for the Macedonian violence; second, neither St. Petersburg, Vienna nor Paris have the intention to permit Bulgaria to be held responsible."

The communication closes with the statement that the porte's first duty is to carry out the general plan for the Balkan reforms, repress the Albanian agitators and punish the murderer of the Russian consul, adding:

"If Turkey persists in diverting attention by menacing Bulgaria the ambassadors of the powers may shortly remind the porte of what the powers expect."

TO STUDY CONDITIONS HERE

New York, May 7.—Baron von Rheinhaben, the Prussian Minister of finance is now on his way to the United States, where he will remain for six weeks studying the economic conditions of our country. He will arrive on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

The Minister of Finance has not been sent to America by the Emperor, but was told by the Emperor, whom he asked for permission for the trip, that he could not have planned a wiser trip.

While here he will visit most of the principal cities of the country, including the iron works of Pittsburg, the electrical works of Niagara, the Erie Canal, the Welland Canal and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

CREED REVISION.

Philadelphia, May 9.—Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, stated clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly has received returns from 203 of the 237 presbyteries on the question of creed revision. Eleven overtures were sent to the presbyteries by the last general assembly. Of the returns received, 185 are in favor of all the overtures, 13 are partly affirmative, two negative and three took no action.

This vote ratifies the proposition which required a majority of two-thirds of the presbyteries, and practically assures the adoption of the revised confession of faith by the general assembly, which meets in Los Angeles this month.

A Valuable Patent.

Indianapolis, May 8.—Rev. James Stafford, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Hazleton, Gibson county, several months ago perfected a stopper to make bottles nonrefillable, and secured letters patent on his device. It is said that a distiller of Lexington, Ky., has offered him $1,000,000 for his invention, conditioned that it is a success. It is said the stopper is a very simple device, and that it does all that is claimed, making the bottle nonrefillable.

Japan's House Tax.

The Hague, May 9.—The question of the liability of foreigners to pay the house tax in Japan will be submitted to the international arbitration court here in September next.

Good for Cervera!

Madrid, May 9.—Admiral Cervera has been gazetted a life senator.

JETT ARRESTED.

Charged With the Murder of J. B. Marcum.

Lexington, Ky., May 11.—The capture of Curtis Jett, charged with the assassination of J. B. Marcum in Jackson Monday was accomplished without bloodshed early Sunday morning. He is now in the Clark county jail at Winchester.

Bearing a warrant, which had been sworn out by Sam Jett, uncle of the accused, Sheriff McChord and a posse of seven men, left Winchester at midnight Saturday. Reaching Jackson's Ferry, ten miles distant, at 2:30 a. m., they left their buggies and crossed the Kentucky river to Madison county in canoes. They proceeded on foot to the home of Mrs. A. Haggin, Jett's mother, two miles from the ferry. Six of the posse were stationed around the dwelling, and Sheriff McChord and Deputy Stokely approached the front door and knocked. Jett's mother answered, and, after some parley, admitted that Curtis was within. They were admitted and found Jett awake but in bed. He shook hands with the sheriff, and said that he would give no trouble. Reaching under his pillow, he drew out his pistol and turned it over to his mother to keep. He made no show of resistance, and was landed in jail at Winchester by daylight.

Jett's stepfather, A. Haggin, charges that when Jett reached his house Saturday night, at Jackson, he proceeded to draw his pistol on him and ordered him to get out of the neighborhood. Haggin went to Richmond and swore out a warrant charging Jett with breach of the peace by assault with a pistol.

In the jail Jett was communicative on all matters save the killing of Marcum. "I'll get out of this all right," was the only statement he would make which could be construed as a reference to the charge. He said he wanted to be tried in Breathitt county. He was bitter in denouncing his uncle, who had had him arrested, and said that the score would be evened up when he was at liberty. When asked about the statement that five men would testify that he killed Marcum, he sneered and replied: "What's that to you?" To Sheriff McChord he was equally non-communicative as to the Marcum tragedy.

Jett is 28 years of age, athletic in build, with deep-set, keen eyes, and has bushy red hair. That he submitted to arrest was an agreeable surprise to the officers, who feared an encounter.

Jett denied that he drove his stepfather from home. He will be arraigned Tuesday and it is supposed he will be transferred to the Jackson district for trial.

Would Have the Law Changed.

Lexington, Ky., May 11.—Since the arrest of Jett in Madison county, a grave problem confronts the prosecution which may require a special session of the legislature to solve. Under the law Jett would be taken back to Jackson, the scene of the crime, for trial, unless he requests that he be taken elsewhere. He has asked to be taken to Jackson, and will, therefore, have to go. If he goes to Jackson it is contended that the feeling is such that justice would be defeated. A well defined movement is on foot to delay the removal of Jett to Jackson until it is ascertained what steps can be taken to avoid it under the law. If the law offers no relief, it is stated here that the governor will be asked to call a special session of the legislature to change the law.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF INSANE

Topeka, Kas., May 8.—Sensational disclosures were made here in the investigation of affairs in the Kansas insane asylum. A. M. Mason, of Lawrence, a former attendant, appeared before the legislative committee and said that all the new patients in the asylum were beaten into a condition of docility by order of the superior officers. Mason said it was necessary to have the patients understand from the first that they must obey the attendants. For this purpose they were beaten, even before they had broken any rules. In reply to a question the witness stated that sometimes the attendants beat the patients with their fists, "but if they thought it would hurt their fists they used a club for the first time."

VALUABLE ART CASTS.

Boston, May 11.—One hundred and eighty cases containing casts and parts of casts given to Harvard University for the Germanic Museum arrived at Mystic Wharf, Chelsea, on board the Hamburg-American liner Adria. The casts form the larger part of the gift of Emperor William of Germany; the remainder of the casts are to be shipped here on board another steamer within a short time. The entire collection, comprising replicas of nearly all of the most famous pieces of sculpture and statuary in the German empire, is valued at upwards of $1,250,000. The final lot will comprise some 120 cases. The Germanic Museum is closed to the public in order that the rooms may be prepared for the reception of the articles.

Each of the casts or sections was carefully packed in a wooden case, the ends and sides of which were securely held in place by means of iron bands.

The Hamburg-American Line's officials have transported the emperor's gifts without charge. The United States government will admit the shipment free of all customs duties and the Boston & Maine Railroad company has agreed to take them to Cambridge without charge.

How long a time will be required before the great collection will be set up and open to the public's view cannot be announced at present. So far as known every article arrived in perfect condition. Most of the casts were made in Berlin and Dresden and were then taken to the German port of Hamburg to await the sailing of the Adria.

TROUBLE IN ALGIERS.

Algiers, May 9.—A French convoy has been attacked by tribesmen in the Figuig district. The baggage train was captured after fighting in which thirty men were killed.

The attacking force was composed of 600 horsemen and 900 men on foot of the Uladjerir and Benaguil tribes. On the night of May 7, they attacked the convoy near Taghit, seventy miles from Figuig. The French baggage train was composed of 500 camels loaded with provisions and clothing. The tribesmen carried off everything. The tribesmen displayed great temerity in their onslaught. They are camped in the middle of French territory at the confines of the Zousfana valley.

AN INVASION OF TURKEY

Armenian Revolutionists Cross the Line From Russia.

Constantinople, May 12.—Armenian revolutionary bands have entered the districts of Bayazid and Sasun, Armenia, from Russia.

FERDINAND FLED.

Prince of Bulgaria in Paris, and Afraid to Return to Sofia.

Vienna, May 9.—Doubt is expressed in political circles here whether Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will have the courage to return to Sofia at the present critical juncture of affairs. It is even hinted that he may never return to the principality. This doubt has been increased by the receipt of two telegrams from Bulgaria last evening. The first announces that the prince, who is in Paris, has been attacked with a violent inflammation of the throat which causes him great difficulty in breathing. The second telegram tells of the publication at Varna of a pamphlet accusing the prince of having betrayed the ideas of his fatherland and containing threats of personal violence. This pamphlet is being circulated broadcast in Bulgaria and Hungary. It is believed to be of Macedonian origin.

Berlin, May 9.—The Morgen Post publishes a special dispatch from Vienna saying that the prime minister of Bulgaria has telegraphed Prince Ferdinand at Paris, urgently requesting him to return immediately to Sofia.

Berlin, May 9.—The German government regards the Turko-Bulgarian situation as being grave, but responsible officials say that if a collision can be staved off through the summer more sober counsels can get a hearing in the winter when military action is impossible.

Regarding the mutual recrimination of Turkey and Bulgaria in imputing bellicose purpose the officials here say Turkey certainly cannot wish for war because she is unable to bear the expense and knows beforehand that the powers would not permit territorial expansion as a result of victory. It is also believed that Bulgaria, while showing a deplorably weak attitude towards the revolutionary elements, does not desire war.

The powers have made representations at Sofia emphasizing the impossibility of allowing Bulgaria to realize the fundamental aim of its policy, namely, the acquisition of part of Macedonia. The powers know that the partition of Macedonia in favor of Bulgaria would cause Greece, Servia and other countries to raise claims for Turkish territory. Hence the powers are unitedly determined not to permit any change in the status quo. On the other hand, the reforms in Macedonia, which have, unfortunately, been suspended through the outbreak of violence at Salonica, must be carried out, and Austria-Hungary and Russia, which are immediately concerned, will see through their consuls that they are carried out.

It is understood that the powers in their representations at Sofia reproaching the Bulgarian cabinet with showing weakness toward the revolutionists pointed out the necessity for a more energetic attitude.

In addition to the communications made to the government at Sofia the powers have made representations at Constantinople which have convinced Turkey of the hopelessness of deriving any territorial or pecuniary advantage from attacking Bulgaria.

Nevertheless danger lies in the fact that Turkish and Bulgarian troops are facing each other on the frontier and in proximity to it, rendering a more or less accidental collision possible, which could easily grow into uncontrollable dimensions. The situation, therefore, is having a depressing effect on the German boerse and is preventing any operations on a large scale.

Constantinople, May 9.—Thirteen Christians were killed and nineteen wounded and three Mussulmans were killed during the recent outbreak in Monastir.

Vienna, May 9.—A mosque at Kimpriul, in which two hundred Moslems had assembled, was, according to a dispatch to Die Zeit from Sofia, Bulgaria, blown up with dynamite, May 2. The worshippers were buried in the ruins. The perpetrator of the outrage, a man named Popow, committed suicide by shooting. A paper found in one of his pockets described him as a member of the "Macedonian Knights of Death."

A Lucky Youngster.

New York, May 7.—A 3-year-old child fell from its mother's arms through the window of an elevated train on the lofty structure in Second avenue yesterday. The mother's screams were heard by two men who were crossing the street below and who glanced up in time to see the child falling and to catch it in their arms. The child was restored to its frantic mother with no more serious result of its thrilling experience than a slight bruise caused by grazing the edge of the elevated structure.

POET STODDARD IS DEAD

Was a New York Literary Reviewer of International Fame.

New York, May 12.—Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet, died today at his residence in this city.

Mrs. Stoddard died less than a year ago, and his son, Lorimer Stoddard, is also dead. Mr. Stoddard was the only one of the family left.

For a week past he had been confined to his bed with rheumatism of the heart and ills incident to old age.

Mr. Stoddard was born in Hingham, Mass., on July 2, 1825. His first book of poems was published in 1849. He has written many book reviews and compilations and has written poems and stories for children. Of late years he has been literary reviewer for the Mail and Express.

LICK OBSERVATORY STATION IN CHILE

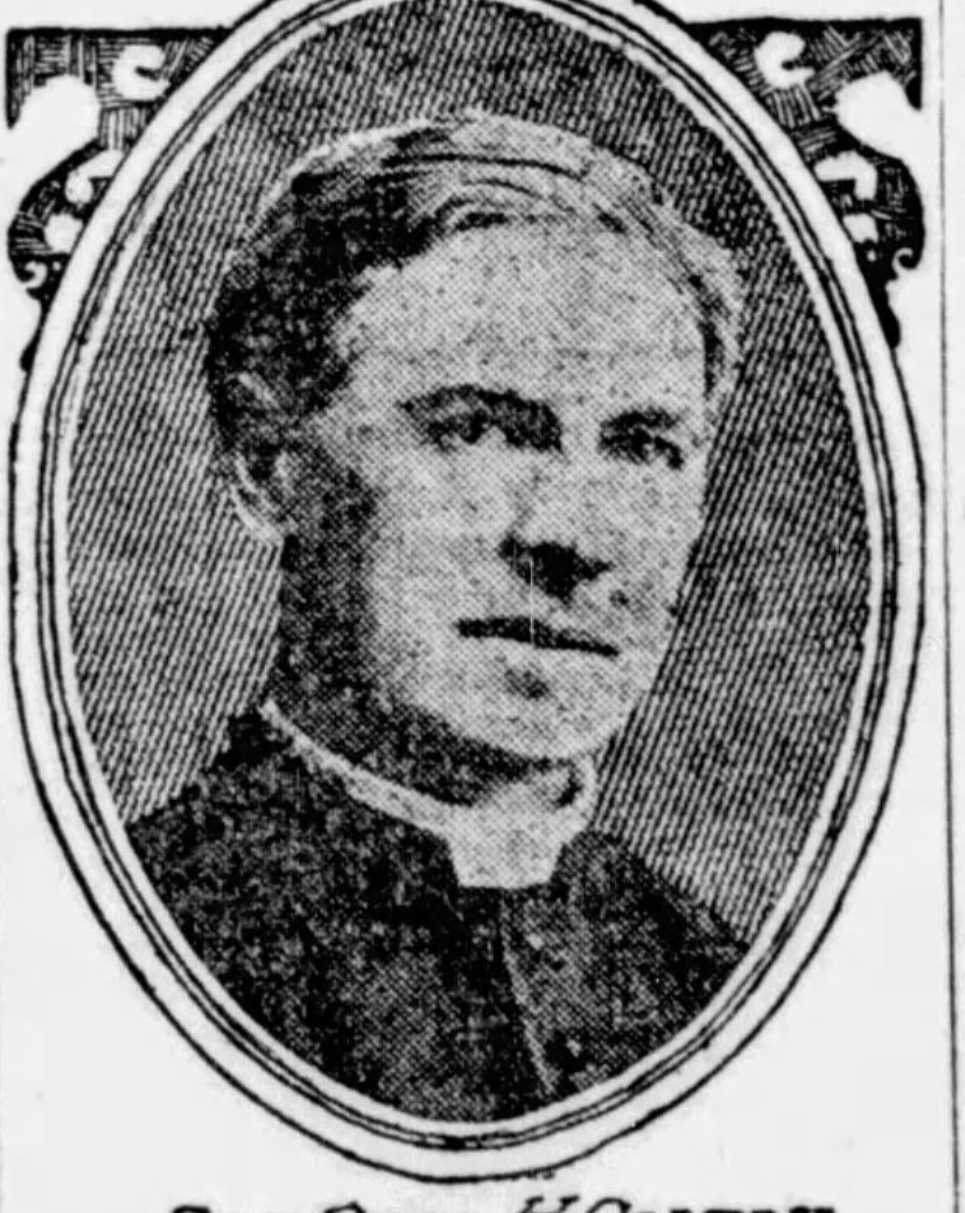
Santiago, Chile, May 12.—The commission from the Lick Observatory of the University of California, which arrived here April 23 to establish observation stations in Chile, has selected a site for an observatory on a prominent hill near here.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS TO BREAK BIG STRIKE

Melbourne, Victoria, May 12.—The government has sent a circular to employers of labor asking for volunteers, who are invited to state the capacity in which they are prepared to serve during the railroad strike.

One hundred and fifty university students have been enrolled as a vigilance committee to protect the men at work.

BISHOP OF BUFFALO.



REV. CHAS. H. COLTON.
PHOTO BY ANDERSON.

Rome, May 7.—Mgr. Veccia, secretary of the propaganda was received by the pope today and submitted the report of the congregation of the propaganda on the vacancy in the bishopric of Buffalo, N. Y. The pontiff decided on the appointment of the Rev. Charles H. Colton, rector of St. Stephen's church, New York City.

Father Colton, with Mgr. Rooker, who has since been sent to a Philippine diocese and Vicar General Counery, of Buffalo, were the nominees of the bishops of the province. Father Colton was the special choice of Archbishop Farley for the position, made vacant by the promotion of Bishop Quigley.

GROVER WON'T TALK.

Sandusky, O., May 11.—"Don't ask me to talk politics; tell me about the fishing at Middle Bass," said ex-President Grover Cleveland to a reporter, Sunday, "I hear the bass are biting well. Is it so?"

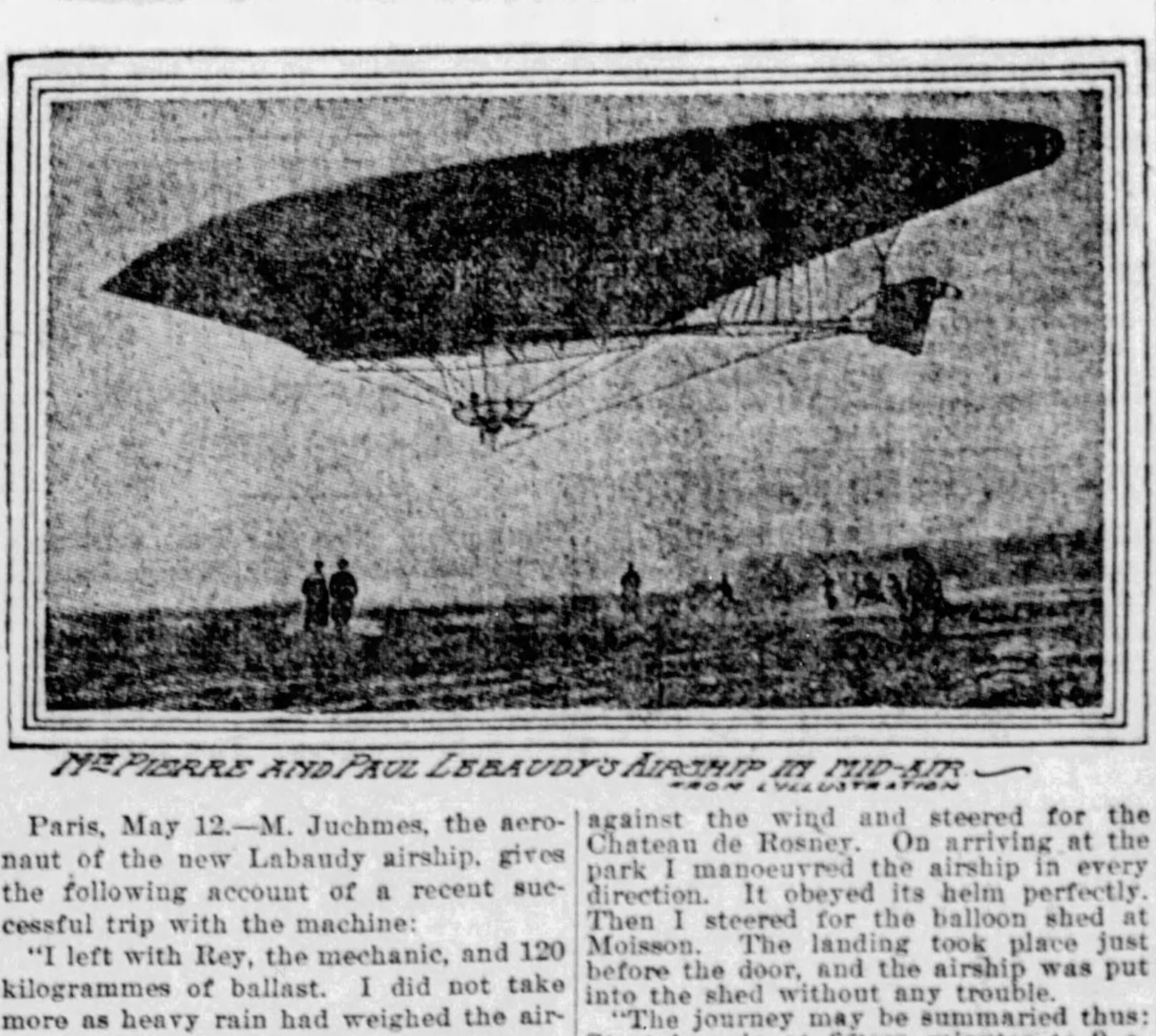
The former president was in the pink of condition apparently, and he refused to be interviewed on any political subject, during the ten minutes he was in Sandusky.

"When I have caught some fish," he said, "I may be ready to think of political matters, but just now, fishing is my most serious business."

Mr. Cleveland reached here at 1:50 Sunday afternoon on a special train over the B. & O. He was accompanied by Rear Admiral Lamberton. At the station he was met by Hon. Judson Harmon and Mr. John Uri Lloyd, of Cincinnati, and E. E. Dwight of Chicago. The party at once went to the boat landing in an open carriage. The steamer Lakeside was waiting and left as soon as the party's baggage was put aboard. There was quite a crowd at the boat landing, but there was no demonstration. Mr. Cleveland party will be the guests of Mr. Leroy Brooks, of Cincinnati, at his summer home at Middle Bass, for a week or ten days.

M. Edmond Dollfus, noted French financier, says Premier Combes has alienated French capital by his course toward the congregations and should resign his office.

TELLS OF THE SUCCESS OF NEW AIRSHIP.



M. PIERRE AND PAUL LEBAUDY'S AIRSHIP IN MID-AIR
FROM ILLUSTRATION

Paris, May 12.—M. Juchmes, the aeronaut of the new Labaudy airship, gives the following account of a recent successful trip with the machine:

"I left with Rey, the mechanic, and 120 kilogrammes of ballast. I did not take more as heavy rain had weighed the airship to the extent of ninety kilogrammes. The screws were turning at the rate of 800 revolutions per minute. We went in the directions of Sant Martin, La Varenne, Dennemont, Passicourt and Mantes.

"Entering the town from the western side, we made the tour of the cathedral, passed over Lunay, and returned to the railway station of Mantes.

"At this point, the wind becoming strong at the height of 250 metres, I increased the revolutions of the screw to 1,000 a minute. I thus easily moved against the wind and steered for the Chateau de Rosney. On arriving at the park I manoeuvred the airship in every direction. It obeyed its helm perfectly. Then I steered for the balloon shed at Moisson. The landing took place just before the door, and the airship was put into the shed without any trouble.

"The journey may be summaried thus: Start in rain at fifteen minutes to 9 a. m.; route, Maison, Lavacourt, St. Martin, Dennemont, Passicourt, Mantes, Limay, Rosny, Sandrancourt, Mericourt, Mouseaux and Moisson, landing at half-past 10 a. m.; evolutions above Limay, Mantes and Rosney; distance covered 37 kilometres (23 miles 1 furlong) maximum.

"The altitude was 300 metres, and this altitude is explained by the drying of the balloon when the rain ceased. From this moment the ventilator worked without stopping to replace the escaping gas.

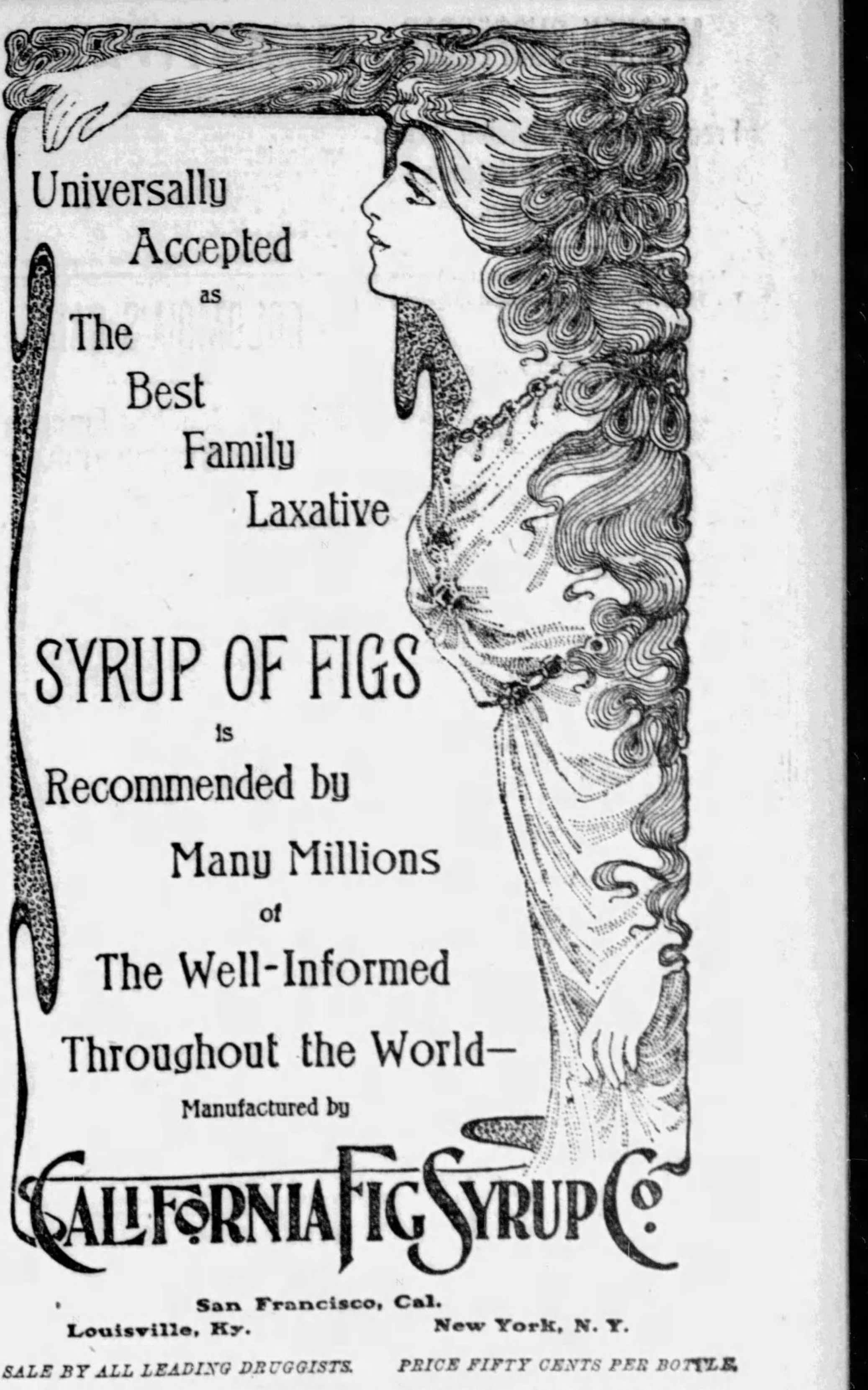
"We were acclaimed by the population all along the route."

THE MEN AND WOMEN

Who Enjoy the Choicest Products of the World's Commerce.

Knowledge of What Is Best More Important Than Wealth Without It.

It must be apparent to every one that qualities of the highest order are necessary to enable the best of the products of modern commerce to attain permanently to universal acceptance. However loudly heralded, they may not hope for world-wide preeminence unless they meet with the general approval, not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting, enjoying and learning the real worth of the choicest products. Their commendation, consequently, becomes important to others, since to meet the requirements of the well informed of all countries the method of manufacture must be of the most perfect order and the combination the most excellent of its kind. The above is true not of food products only, but is especially applicable to medicinal agents and after nearly a quarter of a century of growth and general use the excellent remedy, Syrup of Figs, is everywhere accepted, throughout the world, as the best of family laxatives. Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants known to act most beneficially on the system and presented in the form of a pleasant and refreshing liquid, but also to the method of manufacture of the California Fig Syrup Co., which ensures that uniformity and purity essential in a remedy intended for family use. Ask any physician who is well informed and he will answer at once that it is an excellent laxative. If at all eminent in his profession and has made a special study of laxatives and their effects upon the system he will tell you that it is the best of family laxatives, because it is simple and wholesome and cleanses and sweetens the system effectually, when a laxative is needed, without any unpleasant after-effects. Every well-informed druggist of reputable standing knows that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative and is glad to sell it, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, because it gives general satisfaction, but one should remember that in order to get the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs it is necessary to buy the genuine, which is sold in original packages only; the name of the remedy—Syrup of Figs and also the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.



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SYRUP OF FIGS
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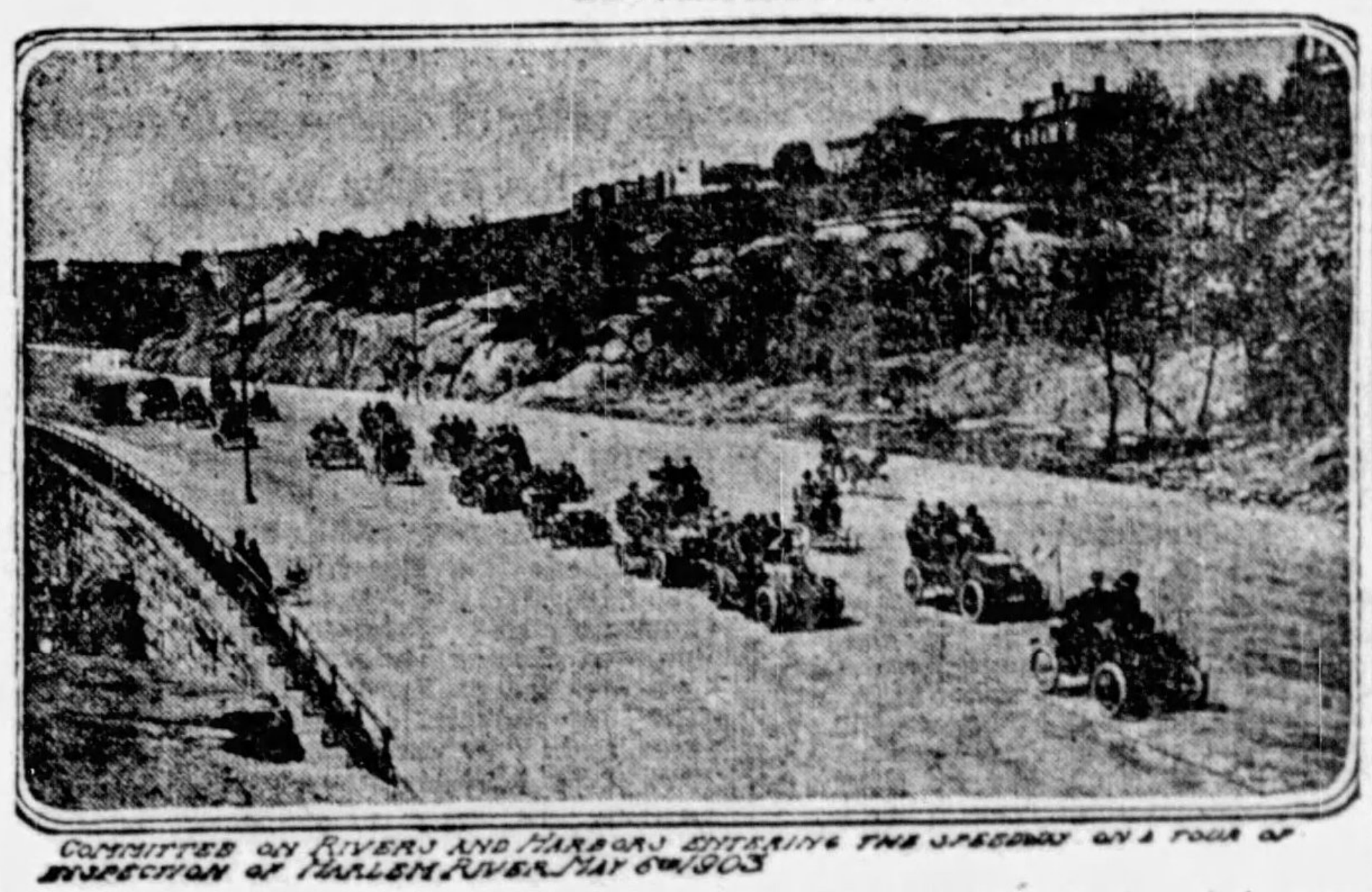
FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

AN AUTOMOBILE PARTY OF CONGRESSMEN IN NEW YORK



COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS ENTERING THE SPEEDWAY ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION OF HARLEM RIVER MAY 6th 1903

New York, May 9.—In automobiles, the congressional committee on rivers and harbors on Wednesday, rode through the upper section of the city and took luncheon at Van Cortlandt Park.

Mayor Low welcomed the visitors to the city before they made their start from the Manhattan hotel.

The trip was through Central Park, past Grant's tomb, and by special permission up the Speedway to Van Cortlandt Park.

KING WARMLY GREETED

Levee Held in the Old Palace of Holyrood.

Edinburgh, Scotland, May 12.—The city of Edinburgh was in holiday attire today and immense crowds of people warmly greeted King Edward and Queen Alexandra as they proceeded from Dalkeith Castle to Holyrood Palace, where they held a court and a levee, the first of such functions to be held in the historic palace for eighty years. On their arrival at the palace the king and queen received a number of public addresses. Presentations to their majesties followed.

GOOD MARKSMEN.

New York, May 9.—In the battery practice of the North Atlantic fleet in southern waters, the target used was an eleven by seventeen feet strip of canvas. This was attacked at a sixteen hundred yard range and while the ships were steaming at a ten knot speed.

Each ship had her own target. The Alabama, which won the championship pennant, hit hers with twelve successive shots.

The red badge of marksmanship which the vessel now wears, is a triangular pennant with a black ball in the center. She is to carry it as long as her gunners can maintain the lead in straight shooting.

The men of the Alabama who have made the highest per cent of hits are A. H. Fish and E. E. Fanson, both of whom made the highest score possible to be made, hitting the bull's-eye four times out of four shots. H. Allen, J. J. Cox and A. T. Webb, each struck the target three times out of four shots.

The Alabama is commanded by Captain Charles H. Davis, a son of the admiral of that name, who rendered distinguished service during the Civil war.

THE LEBAUDY AIRSHIP.

Paris, May 9.—The airship constructed for the Lebaudy brothers, made a highly successful trip yesterday under Pilot Juohmes and Engineer Rey. The start was made at 9 a. m., from St. Martin, during a light rain and with a brisk wind blowing. The dirigible craft passed over a number of surburban towns. At Mantes she made a circle around the cathedral spire and left that town going diagonally against the direction the wind was coming from. Over Limay, Mantes and Rosny, the airship was put through a series of evolutions and answered her helm and maneuvered to the perfect satisfaction of all interested in her. She then returned to her point of departure, where she descended without accident. The distance covered was 37 kilometres in one hour 36 minutes, against Santos-Dumont's record for the Deutsch prize of 11½ kilometres in 30 minutes.

Interviews with members of the Democratic national committee regarding the presidential candidacy of Grover Cleveland disclose various views, a majority opposing the suggestion. South is for Judge Parker and New England for Olnay.

TETUAN IS IN A PANIC

Fear That Tribesmen Will Capture and Sack the Town.

Tangier, Morocco, May 12.—Advices from Tetuan say the inhabitants of that town which is now entirely surrounded by hostile tribes who have set fire to numerous gardens and plantations, are in a state of great panic. Troops are being despatched hence by sea to Tetuan.

COL. STANFORD DEAD.

New York, May 9.—Penniless, although his relatives are possessed of many millions, and at one time himself wealthy, Colonel Asa Philip Stanford, older brother of the late Leland Stanford, governor of California, twice United States senator and many times a millionaire, died Wednesday in New York. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Leland Stanford, has been asked to pay the expenses of his funeral.

His widow last night told a story of the event leading up to her husband's death, in which she blamed his children for his breakdown and final death in almost abject poverty. She said that three weeks ago when in desperate straits for money he made a draft on a son living in California for $100 and had it returned to him dishonored.

COL. ASA P. STANFORD.
PHOTO BY WINDOW & GROVE

For twenty-five years his brother had been paying him $1,000 a month, in return for his withdrawal of his interests in the Central Pacific railroad, of which he was at one time a director, but with the governor's death, the payments ceased.

Of a legacy of $100,000 bequeathed to him by his brother, he received in cash only about $25,000 the remainder being given to him by the executors in the form of his own cancelled notes. The amount remaining he invested without profit.

OUTRAGES ON JEWS.

Race Hatred in Russia Caused a Massacre.

New York, May 8.—The central committee for the relief of the Kishineff sufferers has given out a statement which reads:

"The full story of the terrible massacres which occurred in Kishineff, the capital of Bessarabia, on April 20th to April 23rd, is now coming to hand in the shape of telegrams which show that at least one hundred Jewish men, women and children and some non-Jews who defended them, were butchered and that over one thousand persons were wounded. One telegram states that 'van loads of cripples were sent to Odessa, the nearest city, while many went mad owing to the terror which prevail in Kishineff.'

"The immediate cause of this terrible incident is a blood accusation charge raised against the Jews of Dubosary, to which the city officials of Kherson and Odessa repaired prior to the Russian Easter in order to deny the story as it was generally known a plot had been hatched to signalize the Easter holiday by a general massacre of the Jews. The governor of Kishineff himself was warned, but paid no heed, for it was only after the excesses had lasted three days that the Jews were given permission to shoot their assailants and thousands of troops were rushed to Kieff, to patrol the streets and guard the people. The alarm spread to Kieff where, however, the officials announced that any assault on the Jews would meet with severe punishment. The Odessa community faced the situation by arming itself. Notwithstanding Minister von Plenuve has started an investigation and undertaken to protect the Jews, the rioting is spreading to the whole of Russian Jewry.

"According to letters received by members of the central committee for the relief of the Kishineff sufferers from the center of the rioting, 'not one Jewish house escaped unscathed. Only those who managed to hide escaped death. Two hundred persons were killed and the hospitals are overcrowded. For three days in succession we were assaulted and robbed. No word has been received from St. Petersburg that we may shoot in self-defense. Thousands of soldiers patrol the streets.

" 'Christians who attempted to defend the Jews were also killed. The new market was totally destroyed and Alexandrow street was ruined.

" 'Hundreds of erstwhile wealthy families are huddled together in a starving condition. They were robbed of all they possessed, and what the frenzied mob could not take away they destroyed. Those who were saved are now living in terror of a repetition of the atrocities.' "

Collections in aid of the victims have been taken up in every city of the United States. Reports received by the central committee show that already $10,000 has been collected of which $4,000 has been cabled to Kishineff, from New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Scranton.

ALASKAN GOLD.

Tacoma, Wash., May 11.—Yukon advices state the clean-ups now in progress in Klondike, Atlin, Forty Mile, Rampart and Nome camps will produce $25,000,000 gold. Heavy snows are providing a maximum of water, enabling the miners to quickly wash out the immense dumps piled up during the winter. The Klondike output is estimated at $15,000,000. Hydraulic and dredging outfits now being installed will greatly augment the output of all these camps by another season.

The Ottawa government has under consideration the suspension of duty for two years on American dredging and hydraulic machinery, the object being to cheapen and promote its installation in British Yukon camps until such time as Canadian manufacturers can furnish the machinery required. The result will be to greatly increase the output, at the same time giving an impetus to the manufacture of such machinery throughout the United States.

DENIAL OF MASSACRES.

Washington, May 9.—Ambassador McCormick, at St. Petersburg, cables the state department that the Russian government has authorized a formal denial of the truth of the story circulated by the central committee for the relief of the Kishineff sufferers to the effect that there have been terrible massacres of Jews in that town and that there is great suffering among them in Bessarabia or Southwest Russia. The ambassador's dispatch is very sweeping.

STEAM ENGINEERS' LICENSES.
40 page pamphlet containing Questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers SENT FREE to any person desiring to obtain a City, State or Government license to operate a Steam Plant.
GEO. A. ZELLER, Publisher,
85 South 4th ST. LOUIS, MO.

MACHEN SUSPENDED.

Free Delivery Division Transferred to Bristow's Jurisdiction.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—Augustus W. Machen, of Toledo, superintendent of division of free delivery of the postoffice department, has been suspended from duty, and turned over his office this morning. His division has been trasferred, temporarily at least, to the jurisdiction of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow. This action was taken upon the recommendation of Mr. Bristow, who is conducting the investigation of the charges of irregularities against Superintendent Machen and other chiefs of divisions of the department. Mr. Machen's division has been placed in temporary charge of Postoffice Inspector Fosnes, who is regarded as one of the most capable members in the inspecting force.

Superintendent Machen was relieved from duty late yesterday afternoon in a formal order issued by the postmaster general. Mr. Payne sent him a letter, which he made public after office hours, explaining that his action was taken upon the recommendation of Mr. Bristow, with a view to facilitating and expediting the investigation of the free delivery division. In a letter of response, Mr. Machen reiterated his confidence of official exoneration, and stated he was certain it would be found that his official conduct would be found above reproach.

The impression is, that while the order suspending Mr. Machen from duty is apparently temporary, the superintendent is out for good.

The retirement of Mr. Machen was hardly in the nature of a suspension but rather has the character of a leave of absence which, should it prove but temporary as he emphatically states it will, will not affect his standing in the department. The action was taken by Postmaster General Payne, for two reasons, first, to facilitate the work of investigation now under way in Mr. Machen's department, and, secondly, to satisfy the demand which has been constantly made that Machen should step aside until the work of the investigation has been completed. His friends have advised this in order that the result, if it exonerates him, cannot be said to have come about through any effort of his to hide facts. Such a charge might be made if he remained in the office. Moreover, in his retirement, the usual course in similar cases is being followed. If the investigation fails to develop anything of a character sufficient to demand Mr. Machen's permanent retirement, he will probably be immediately reinstated. If not, a vigorous fight in his behalf will be started by friends, not only in Washington, but throughout the country. As an official he has been extremely popular and as a result of his work in developing and extending the rural free delivery he has won the good will of prominent men in every state, and especially members of Congress, who will not hesitate to come to his aid if necessary.

Many tenders of such help have already been received. Supporters of Mr. Machen do not hesitate to lay the blame of the entire proceeding at the door of the first assistant postmaster general. There has been a conflict between Machen and Wynne ever since the latter assumed office. Mr. Wynne charged Mr. Machen with insubordination. Owing to the strained relations between the head of the free delivery service and his immediate superior, the first assistant postmaster general, correspondence has been conducted, on the part of the former, through one of his subordinates.

Mr. Bristow all along has been of opinion that the best interests of the service would be subserved by the relief of Mr. Machen, and has pointed out to the postmaster general that action was imperatively necessary to the successful conduct of the investigation.

Mr. Machen did not come to the postoffice building today, for the first time in months, but remained at his home, 1823 Corcoran street. When seen there he said:

"The action was taken to give the fullest possible opportunity to Mr. Bristow to investigate affairs in my office. I have been desirous from the start to assist in every way I could and have told Postmaster General Payne so. My retirement, which is really in the nature of a leave of absence, is in no way a reflection on my personal integrity, as I have been told by those high in authority, and I want my friends in Toledo to know it. The investigation will probably last three or four weeks more, and I have no doubt of my complete exoneration."

A GENERAL CLEAN-UP.

Washington, May 6.—A far-reaching extension of the present investigation of the affairs of the Postoffice department to include the overhauling of most of the large postoffices in the country is in contemplation. This statement was made today by Postmaster General Payne. Mr. Payne said that the increase of $5,000 of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of his own office had been made for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the department along these lines, but he admitted that it was not at that time anticipated that the invesigation would prove so sensational. The details of the proposed general investigation, he said, have not yet been formulated, owing to the fact that all efforts are now being concentrated on the investigation now in hand. He announced that it might be necessary to employ at various places men outside of the government to look into local postoffice conditions. A lawyer, for instance, he said, might be engaged to go over some rolls. A committee may be designated to look into the needs and conditions generally at the postoffices, including such matters as dispatch of supplies to offices, etc. Mr. Payne said, however, that it was a large undertaking, and at present he was not prepared to say just what form this wholesale investigation of postoffices would take.

CAUGHT IN THE RIVER.

Washington, May 11.—Lieutenant Chester, one of the watch officers of the monitor Arkansas, arrived at the navy department this morning from St. Genevieve, where the vessel is lying, and reported that in his judgment it will be impossible for her to make her way down the Mississippi till next spring unless an unexpected and unseasonable flood rise occurs. The navy department officials will make their plans accordingly. Some of the vessel's crew will be transferred to other warships in the east and those remaining on the Arkansas will put in the summer and fall in the comprehensive drills which will probably make the boat an object of attraction to the western people. The Arkansas was finally accepted by the acting secretary of the navy today, having fulfilled all the requirements of her contract.

THE CASE APPEALED.

Washington, May 11.—The record in the case of the United States vs. the Northern Securities company, recently decided by the United States circuit court for the district of Minnesota, adversely to the securities company, reached the United States supreme court today on appeal and was docketed as Number 696. The docket covers almost 1,700 printed pages and is confined largely to the testimony. Ex-Attorney General Griggs, Francis Lynde Stetson, of New York; C. W. Bunn, George B. Young and M. D. Grover, enter their appearance as counsel for the company. As the call of the docket has been suspended for the present term, the case cannot be called before next October.

Blue Book prepared by Mr. Bowen shows that aliens might have secured preferential treatment from Venezuela without resort to The Hague tribunal had they asked in time.

CONSTIPATION

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Radway's Pills, 25c a box. All druggists, or by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

COLOMBIA'S GAME.

Trying to Sandbag Frenchmen For $12,000,000.

Washington, May 12.—Dr. Thomas Herran, Colombian charge d'affairs here, said today that he had not been advised by his government that President Marroquin had resigned as reported in dispatches from Panama. If it shall appear shortly that the Colombian government is unwilling to consummate the treaty, or is disposed to defer final action beyond the "reasonable time" mentioned in the Spooner act, the State Department will at once endeavor to re-open negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica with a view to securing control of the alternate route for a canal through these countries. In fact, Secretary Hay already within the week talked with Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, and Senor Calvo, the minister from Costa Rica.

It is said by parties to the negotiations that if they resumed it will be upon the understanding that the United States government definitely abandon the Panama route. So much ill feeling was excited in Nicaragua and Costa Rica by the dropping of the Nicaragua route after the protocols had been drawn, looking to its acquisition, that the resident ministers of the two countries here are very loath to take up the subject without an express agreement that they are not to be used to club the Colombian government into terms.

The officials here, however, feel very confident that it will not be necessary to resort again to the Nicaraguan route, for they believe that the present difficulties in the Panama negotiations are solely attributable to efforts on the part of the Colombians to make the most of the opportunity to induce the Panama Canal company to divide with it some of the $40,000,000 to be received by the company from the United States, and $12,000,000 has been mentioned as the amount wanted.

WILL OHIO PLEDGE HERSELF

Washington, May 8.—There is prospect of an animated contest in the Ohio Republican state convention over the report of the committee on resolutions. The friends of President Roosevelt have definitely decided to prepare and introduce a resolution endorsing his administration and pledging Ohio to him at the next national convention. It is understood the adoption of the resolution will be vigorously opposed on the ground that it is inexpedient to declare in favor of any candidate a year and more before the election.

While no personal objection to the President will be urged and that portion of the resolution endorsing his administration will be heartily concurred in, an effort will probably be made to defeat the point pledging Ohio's support next year. The friends of the President, on the other hand, will insist that it go through. It will be said that Roosevelt is entitled to this and that it is no more than other states all over the union are doing. Moreover, it is known that with Ohio in line the Fairbanks boom in Indiana will be effectually disposed of and the support of the great middle west to Roosevelt practically assured. Again, it will put a stop to the talk of Senator Hanna as a possible candidate.

Under Technical Arrest.

Washington, May 7.—Charged with irregularities in accounts, deficiency and false statements, Philip W. Delano, of New Hampshire, assistant paymaster, U. S. N., has been placed under technical arrest, which confined him to the limits of the District of Columbia, pending an investigation of his books by a board of officers appointed for that purpose.

A Valuable Volume.

Washington, May 7.—The French ambassador today presented to Secretary Hay, on behalf of his government, a volume containing the names of all the French soldiers and sailors who served in the American revolutionary war under Rochambeau and De Grasse. Another volume will be presented to President Roosevelt.

CORNERSTONE LAID.

Nice, France, May 8.—The cornerstone of the Victoria memorial hospital was laid here yesterday afternoon by the Grand Duchess Mary of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Men from the crews of the Chicago, Albany, Cincinnati, Buffalo and Machias of the American squadron, and a detachment of British bluejackets formed the guard of honor. Music was furnished by the band of the Chicago. Among those who attended the ceremony were Admiral Cotton and officers of the American squadron and the American vice consul here. At the conclusion of the function the band of the Chicago played the national hymns of France, Great Britain and the United States.

ADMIRAL C. S. COTTON.

CLAIMS AN ESTATE.

London, May 7.—Another chapter in the sensational claim of Henry Sackville West to be the legitimate heir of Lord Sackville, former British minister at Washington, was heard today in the chancery court. The claimant, whose full name is Ernest Henri Jean Baptiste Sackville West, applied for the appointment of a commission to examine witnesses in France and Spain in support of his claim. Counsel for the plaintiff explained that the action was for the purpose of perpetuating testimony in support of his claim to the title and estate, as while Lord Sackville was alive the plaintiff could not bring action to establish his rights. Henry Sackville-West, counsel said, claimed to be the eldest son of Lord Sackville by his marriage with Josephine Duran De Ortega. The defendants denied the marriage, alleging that Josephine De Ortaga had previously been married to Antonio de la Oliva, who was then and still is alive, and is not divorced from her. The court granted the application.

King of Uganda Is Dead.

Port Victoria, Seychelles Islands, May 8.—Mvanga, the former king of Uganda, is dead. His death was caused by the rupture of an aneursm.

FOR MUNICIPAL EXHIBIT

Movement for a "Model City" at St. Louis Fair.

St. Louis, Mo., May 12.—It is likely that a considerable number of American cities will maintain a municipal pavilion as part of the "model city" or install a municipal exhibit as part of the general exhibition of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The committee on legislation has begun a movement to induce the municipal law making bodies to make appropriations to this effect. New York city already has made an appropriation of $10,000. Boston is at work on a similar appropriation, and preliminary steps have been taken in Washington, D. C. Secretary Charles E. Reaves, of the committee on legislation, has addressed to the mayors of the twenty-five largest cities of the United States a letter urging that each city make a representative exhibit as a part of the general municipal exhibition. It is the purpose of the exposition to install the most comprehensive exhibits possible, illustrative of the civic development and progress of a selected number of the largest cities, in the United States.

INDEMNITY AGREEMENT OF CONGER ENDORSED

Washington, May 12.—The state department fully sustains the action of Minister Conger and his associate commissioners in effecting an agreement with China for the payment of the indemnity arising from the Boxer troubles on the basis of the rate of exchange in 1901. The contention of the other powers, parties to the treaty of Pekin, if sustained would require China to pay almost double her debt.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

Denver, Col., May 9.—The News today prints an interview with Daniel M. Ransdell, sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate to the effect that an extra session of congress will be called about November 9. Mr. Ransdell and family are spending several weeks in Colorado for the son's health. Mr. Ransdell is quoted as follows: "President Roosevelt sent word to me through Secretary Loeb last week at St. Louis that I could prepare to receive the senators immediately, or as soon as possible after election day. To Secretary Bennett, of the senate, President Roosevelt made the direct statement that congress would be summoned just as soon as the fall elections were out of the way."

"What will the call provide shall be taken up?" was asked.

"The reciprocity treaty with Cuba."

"Will the Philippine tariff reduction measure be resurrected for consideration?"

"I think it will, as soon as the Cuban business is disposed of."

GROVER'S CHANCES.

Majority of National Committee Averse to Him.

Chicago, May 11.—The Record-Herald has had correspondents interview Democratic national committeemen in various states regarding the chances for the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency by the Democratic national convention next year. The results are today published. The Record-Herald says: Of the twenty-eight Democratic national committeemen interviewed three expressed themselves strongly in favor of placing the ex-President's name before the Democratic convention, seventeen manifested decided opposition, and there are eight who declined to commit themselves. In some instances the attacks upon Mr. Cleveland are savage. From other quarters come the warmest praise and a manifestation of the most friendly spirit.

That the interest in this talk about Cleveland is widespread there can be no doubt. That the bee is buzzing is generally suspected. Whether Mr. Cleveland put it in his hat or allowed some one else to do so is the question. And that the question puzzles the national Democratic committeemen is manifest.

The three committeemen who believe that Mr. Cleveland would make as strong a candidate as the Democratic party could propose are: Norman E. Mack, New York; John S. M. Neill, Montana; James B. Eaton, North Dakota.

Those opposed to him are: Thomas Gahan, Illinois; D. C. Dunbar, Utah; Adair Wilson, Colorado; Urey Woodson, Kentucky; R. M. Johnston, Texas; T. E. Ryan, Wisconsin; Maris Taylor, South Dakota; James C. Dahlman, Nebraska; Clark Howell, Jr., Georgia; Josephus Daniels, North Carolina; Thomas Taggart, Indiana; Thomas D. O'Brien, Minnesota; George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; George W. Greene, Rhode Island; H. S. Cummings, Connecticut; True L. Norris, New Hampshire; John H. Senter, Vermont.

Eight committeemen prefer to "sit on the fence" until they know more of the situation. Some of them in their interviews speak of the good qualities of Mr. Cleveland; refer to the fact that he made an excellent President, but refuse to commit themselves one way or the other. They are: Daniel J. Campau, Michigan; H. B. Fergusson, New Mexico; John R. McLean, Ohio; Richard R. Kenney, Delaware; J. M. Guffey, Pennsylvania; Arthur Pue Gorman, Maryland; James P. Clarke, Arkansas; George E. Hughes, Maine.

Democratic Committeeman Norman E. Mack, of New York, is a vigorous champion of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Mack said:

"I believe Mr. Cleveland made the best President the country ever had. I also am of the opinion that he would make a strong candidate if he should be renominated. The ovation he received at St. Louis was tremendous. President Roosevelt's reception was purely perfunctory, but Mr. Cleveland's was highly enthusiastic, and I believe that if Mr. Cleveland should be nominated he would carry the country against Roosevelt. It is too early, however, for me to make a statement on the availability of any particular man, but when the time comes I should naturally favor a New York state candidate for nomination, who will either be David B. Hill or Chief Justice Alton B. Parker."

Clark Howell, than whom there is probably no more prominent Democrat in the south, is not inclined to take seriously the talk of Mr. Cleveland's candidacy. Speaking as a Democratic national committeeman from Georgia, he made this statement:

"No one will essay the insincerity of declaring that Grover Cleveland is not a masterful man and the strong political favorite of millions of Democratic and independent voters, yet he will signally fail of his reputed perception of situations if he assumes, or permits his nearest friends to assume, that because he received applause for his presence and agreement with his orations on specific themes, he can achieve a preferment that has been denied to all other Americans, from the days of George Washington to the present epoch.

"To nominate Mr. Cleveland in 1904 would be to put the club of Hercules in the hands of the Republicans. On this third term stalking horse they could load all their scandalous and un-American policies and ride to victory without any serious obstructions. Fortunately, Mr. Cleveland himself understands the situation, and he is not a party to the third term movement. The party should select as its nominee a man on whom all elements can unite. With such a man it can win in 1904."

"Frankly, I have nothing to say," said John R. McLean, of Ohio.

ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Cheering Crowds Welcome Him to San Francisco.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY.

Following is the program of the President, for the time remaining in his Western tour:

Wednesday and Thursday, May 13 and 14—San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley.

Friday, May 15th, to Monday, May 18th, inclusive, will be spent in the Yosemite valley and the Big Tree region.

Tuesday, May 19—Enters Nevada, stopping at Reno and Carson, returning that evening to California for a few hours at Sacramento.

Wednesday, May 20—Redding and Sisson, Cal., and Ashland, Ore.

Thursday, May 21—Salem, reaching Portland in afternoon and spending the night.

Friday, May 22—Chehalis, Centralia, Olympia and Tacoma, Wash.

Saturday, May 23—Boat trip on Puget sound, touching at Bremerton and Everet, to Seattle.

Sunday, May 24—Seattle.

Monday, May 25—Ellensburg, North Yakima, Pasco, Wallula and Walla Walla.

Tuesday, May 26—Spokane and Tokoa, Wash.; Harrison and Wallace, Idaho.

Wednesday, May 27—Helena and Butte, Mont.

Thursday, May 28.—Pocatello, Boise, Nampa, Mountain Home and Shoshone, Idaho.

Friday, May 29—Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and Evanston, Wyo.

Saturday, May 30—Laramie, Wyo., spends Memorial day.

Sunday, May 31—Cheyenne.

Monday, June 1—Begins homeward trip, stopping only at North Platte, Neb.

Tuesday, June 2—Council Bluffs, Denison, Fort Dodge, Cedar Falls and Dubuque, Ia., spending night at the latter.

Wednesday, June 3—Freeport, Rockford, Rochelle, Aurora, Joliet, Dwight, Pontiac, Legington and Bloomington, Ill., spending night at Bloomington.

Thursday, June 4—Lincoln, Springfield and Decatur, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind., arriving at Washington Friday evening, June 5th.

San Jose, Cal., May 12.—President Roosevelt passed the night at Campbell in order to avoid the noise at the depot in this city. He arose refreshed and ate a hearty breakfast. The train arrived here at 8:30 this morning. There was a large crowd at the depot and as the train pulled out for Palo at 9 o'clock the President stood and waved his hands.

At the University.

San Francisco, May 12.—President Roosevelt left San Jose at 8:30 o'clock this morning on his way to this city. A half hour's ride through orchards and fields brought the train to Palo Alto, the site of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Here the President left his car, and was driven up a palm lined avenue to the famous university quadrangle formed by the grouping of tile covered buildings in the Mexican style of architecture. President Roosevelt was greeted by President David Starr Jordan, the faculty and assembled students, to whom he delivered a brief address. After a leisurely inspection of the campus and buildings, the president was escorted to his car by the entire college body.

On the Way to 'Frisco.

Shortly before 12:40 the presidential party reached Burlingame, the picturesque home of the Country Club, where a stop was made for luncheon. For this event President Roosevelt was the guest of Henry T. Scott, and many prominent citizens of California were present at the informal repast. After a rest under the trees and a stroll about the grounds the journey was resumed. Milbrae, San Bruno and South San Francisco in succession were passed, and at 11:50 p. m. the main depot of the Southern Pacific was reached. The arrival was announced by a presidential salute fired by the naval reserve. The party was met by the citizens' executive committee, whose president, M. H. DeYoung, greeted President Roosevelt. Mr. DeYoung said:

A Hearty Welcome.

"Mr. President:—In the name of the citizens of San Francisco, I extend you a hearty welcome. In the days of old, when our land was owned by the Spaniards who were noted for their hospitality when they received a guest, they generally saluted him with the remark: 'Our house and all that is in it is yours.'

"We say to you today: 'Mr. President, our city and all that is in it is yours,' and with it we give our hearty good will, and you will have evidence as you pass through our streets of the hearty sentiment for you that prevails in the bosom of all our citizens. We will try to make your stay with us pleasant, and we hope that when you leave us you will do so carrying the memory of one of the most delightful visits of your trip throughout the west. Mr. President, you are welcome."

Through Lanes of Cheering People

To this cordial address of welcome, President Roosevelt made a brief response, expressing his gratification at having reached the metropolis of the Pacific coast. The President and his party were then escorted to carriages in the places in the military procession already formed under command of Major General MacArthur, U. S. A., and Major General Dickinson, of the National Guard of California. The line was a long one, including cavalry, infantry, blue jackets from the war vessels in the harbor, detachments of naval reserves and several semi-military organizations.

Up Third street, one of the least imposing thoroughfares of the city, to Market street, where modern skyscrapers abound, the President passed through a lane lined by thousands of cheering people.

TWO BROTHERS REUNITED

Milwaukee, Wis., May 11.—By a strange coincidence Charles and Henry Lierman, inmates of the National Soldiers' Home, in this city, have been reunited after a separation of half a century. It was a chance remark of William Brandt, the chief cook at the home, who said that the Liermans, who were acting in the capacity of waiters, looked enough alike to be brothers, which established their identity. Charles said he came from Wiasmir, Germany. Henry, who appeared to take little interest in the conversation, remarked that Wiasmir was his former home. Question followed question, until Henry, satisfied of their relationship clasped the new arrival in his arms and excitedly exclaimed: "Charlie, you are my brother whom I left 50 years ago and have never seen since."

Then the brothers embraced, tears streaming down their grizzled cheeks.

Henry came to this country when a lad of six years, and lived with his uncle. He served during the Civil war. Charles came many years later and served in the navy. The latter has been in the home but a short time.

British Transvaal loan oversubscribed twenty times and $125,000,000 must be returned; price expected to reach 105 as result; $100,000,000 borrowed from Bank of England by applicants; 3¾ per cent.

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about Potato Diggers, Wagon Repairs, Household Supplies, Water Sprayers, Harvesters, Grain Stack Waterproof Coverings and a hundred other things you should have to make your hot mid-summer's work easier. Don't wait until the last minute. Think what you will need soon, and write us TODAY. If you will tell us what you want to buy we will send you a special catalogue on that article or articles free of charge.

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CROSSING GATES WERE NOT DOWN

When the Grand Trunk Train Dashed Into Excursionists. Thatcher and Geer Clash.

Detroit, Mich., May 12.—The gates that should have guarded the fatal Canfield avenue crossing the night of May 3, were up when the death-dealing Grand Trunk flyer plunged into the crowd of excursionsists from Toledo. This was the testimony advanced at the inquest this morning by Joe L. Exstein, one of the Toledoans who arranged the excursion, and who made arrangements for the stop at Canfield avenue.

"I was standing at the crossing," said Exstein, on the stand, "and I saw the gateman raise the gates as soon as the Lake Shore train came to a stop. The gates were up when the Grand Trunk train came along a minute later."

The Grand Trunk railroad this morning produced at the inquest the crew of the engine which ran into the crowd. The purpose was to show that the testimony of the Polish boys, who declared they saw the Lake Shore conductor signal the advancing train with a red lantern, was not tenable. The Grand Trunk engine crew saw no such light, they swore.

The testimony of these three youths regarding the alleged signal to the oncoming train was not generally credited. There was not time enough after the train was sighted for any such signal, according to other evidence. Attorney Thatcher of Toledo, and Harrison Geer, attorney for the Grand Trunk, were in a passage at arms this morning. Thatcher demanded that Geer produce the rules of the road. He said he could show the rules were violated the night of the disaster. Geer said he objected to 'ambulance chasers" injecting themselves into the case. Thatcher is here in the interest of the families of persons killed.

PEKIN STORIES ARE UNTRUE

San Francisco, May 9.—The Pekin correspondent of the Associated Press, writing under date of April 6th, says that the alarming stories emanating from certain quarters, to the effect that a massacre of foreigners by Chinese is contemplated, are untrue.

The correspondent writes that the reverse of this picture exists in Pekin. Never since the legation was established here have foreigners gone about the capital and the surrounding country so free from molestation and insult.

The toleration is inspired by the knowledge of the foreigner's power to hold his ground.

Whatever attacks upon foreigners might be made, all evidence tends to show that they would be against the will of the court. So far as the safety of Pekin and TienTsin is concerned, the viceroy, Kian Shi Ki, controls a large and effective force of soldiers. His disposition has been proven by the promptness with which he ferretted out the occasional feeble attempts to revive the Boxer propaganda in this province, and punish the agitators, cutting off their heads for merely starting anti-foreign gossip. However, important influences are present to increase Chinese hatred of Europeans. One is the inevitable friction between the natives and soldiers of foreign garrisons and the oppressions the soldiers inflict upon the people, who are helpless to resist. Another, perhaps, the most important, certainly the most widespread, is the growing animosity against the Chinese Christians by their compatriots, who were compelled to pay indemnities for the losses suffered by the Christians during the reign of Boxerism.

The only insurrection which has reached serious proportions recently, is that in Kwang Si. It started more as a labor riot than as a political demonstration, from the desperation of an unpaid and hungry army, robbed by its officers. Crop failures have re-enforced it; it has been in force for a year, and is giving the government great uneasiness, but has been confined to parts of two provinces, and does not promise to become a national movement.

Diamond smugglers declared by W. H. Theobald, recently deposed treasury department agent, with defying United States government officials; one $50,000 necklace and one costing $30,000 recently brought to New York.

GOVERNMENT REPORT.

Monthly Summary of Crop Conditions—Abandoned Acreage Small.

Washington, May 12.—The monthly crop bulletin issued by the agricultural department is as follows:

Returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture made up to May 1 show the area under winter wheat in cultivation on that date to have been about 33,107,000 acres. This is 964,000 acres, or 2.8 per cent in excess of the area sown last fall, and 4,525,000 acres, or 15.8 per cent, in excess of the area of winter wheat harvested last year. The per centage of abandoned acreage in all the important winter wheat growing states is unusually small, the abandonment, including the area to be cut for hay, reaching 100,000 acres only in Kansas, Texas and California.

For the area remaining under cultivation the average condition on May 1 was 92.6 against a condition of 97.3 for the total area sown reported on April 1, 1903, and 76.4 on May 1, 1902, 94.1 at the corresponding date in 1901, and 82.5 the mean of the averages of the last ten years, for the areas remaining under cultivation on May 1. While there has manifestly been some deterioration of condition during the month, special field agents, dispatched to the principal winter wheat states on the occurrence of the frost of April 30 and May 1, report the wheat crop as practically uninjured by the cold snap. The Ohio condition on May 1 was 95 against 97 April 1, 76 May 1, 1902, 88 May 1, 1901 and a ten year average of 79.

The average condition of winter rye on May 1, was 93.3 as compared with 97.9 on April 1, 1903, 83.4 on May 1, 1902, 94.6 at the corresponding date in 1901, and 88.4, the mean of the May averages of the last ten years. New York reports 88 and Pennsylvania and Michigan each 94, these three states containing 56 per cent of the total winter rye average of the country.

The average condition of meadow mowing lands on May 1, was 92.8 against 86.6 on May 1, 1902, 92.8 at the corresponding date in 1901 and 90.4, the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

The average condition of spring pastures on May 1 was 92, against 84.9 on May 1, 1902, 91.5 at the corresponding date in 1901 and 89.9, the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

The conditions that, in all but a few states, have been favorable to meadow mowing lands and spring pastures have, with almost equal uniformity, been unfavorable to spring plowing and the proportion 57.9 per cent of the amount reported as contemplated that was actually done up to May 1, was the lowest with one exception in 20 years. The area plowed up to the corresponding date last year was 72.3 per cent of the total amount intended, and was within one-half of one per cent of the ten-year average.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, May 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Unrest in the ranks of labor has increased rather than abated since May 1, when difficulties of this sort usually culminate. No single struggle of great magnitude is in progress, but the frequency of small strikes is disturbing and in the aggregate a large force is idle, while important industrial undertakings are checked. Good reports are received from footwear factories, shipments from Boston for the year thus far surpassing all records, and clothing makers receive duplications of spring orders in addition to getting out fall samples. Prices of commodities declined slightly during April, Dun's index number falling from $99.267 to $98.561. A year ago the highest point of recent years was touched at $102.289. Railway earnings in April were 13.4 per cent. larger than in last year and 28.7 per cent above 1901.

Cancellation of orders where deliveries failed to be made according to contract and new business at lower quotations indicate a tendency toward more normal conditions in pig iron. This is highly desirable, and gives assurance that present activity in iron and steel may be maintained. Pending contracts for about 50,000 tons of structural material have been closed, and other orders are only postponed by uncertainty regarding the labor situation. Railway requirements appear to have no limit, and the postponed extension will consume large quantities of steel. Billets are one of the scarce articles at present, even imports being arranged with difficulty.

Implement manufacturers are surpassing all records in their purchases of merchant steel, machine shops are working at full capacity, and there is a brisk demand for plates, pipes and tubes. All leading machinery markets report satisfactory conditions. Trade in hardware is of good volume, orders assuring activity for some time and new business still coming forward freely, especially at the South.

Textile manufacturers at the East have not improved their position during the past week. Jobbers are buying only small quantities, exercising a discrimination that indicates dull markets elsewhere, and salesmen are being withdrawn from the road. With large print mills closed, there is no activity in print cloths, nor is the movement of brown sheetings and drills of any account. Abnormal prices for raw cotton might be expected to stimulate inquiry for goods, but the only effect is to prevent sellers from making concessions. Higher figures are expected next week at the official opening of the season in carpets. A steadier tone is noted in silks, owing to reports that production will be curtailed.

Trade is rather quiet in leather, both as to sole and upper, with prices steady, although heavy weight stocks have accumulated. Chicago packer hides are dull at recent advanced prices, which were only on latest salting. Foreign dry hides are easier, buyers reducing their bids slightly.

Failures this week number 175 in the United States against 218 last year, and 22 in Canada compared with 24 a year ago.

Kansas Wheat.

Topeka, Kas., May 9.—Reports from all sections of the Kansas wheat belt are most encouraging. The state will this year harvest the largest crop in its history. Everywhere the earth is full of water and the weather has been cool and especially adapted to growth. During the last three days more than one inch of rain has fallen over the entire wheat belt, and reports from farmers and grain men agree that the total crop this year will reach 90,000,000 bushels. This will exceed by 21,000,000 bushels the yield of any other year in the state's history.

It was thought that the recent heavy frost and freeze has greatly injured the wheat in localities where it had jointed, but a thorough investigation shows no damage from cold weather. The State Employment Bureau has called for 30,000 extra men from other states to assist in harvesting the crop.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, May 12.—Close.—Today's market was simply a repetition of yesterday's conditions as far as trade was concerned. It was almost impossible to make a trade here and other markets were no better. The opening was easier for cash and May and steady at ¼c lower for July. From the steady tone of the cables this morning, Liverpool coming but ¼c lower, a bare reflection of yesterday's decline, it would appear that the foreign traders are not giving much heed to our promises of big crops. The government report issued yesterday afternoon makes the wheat condition 92.6, against 97.3 April 1. So far as the report on condition was concerned it fell flat as it was simply a confirmation of what the crowd has known and discounted. The area under cultivation is given as 33,107,000, 15.8 per cent. in excess of the harvested acreage in all the winter wheat states. On the basis of 16.5 bushels as the par of yield the May returns suggest a yield of 15.27 bushels per acre or a total yield of 505,543,000 bushels. The decrease in the world's available supply of wheat was 6,327,000 bushels. Minneapolis reports that the millers are grinding heavily as evidenced by the reduction in contract stocks which have decreased 700,000 bushels in the past three edays. The contract stock at Chicago has decreased 240,000 for the week.

There is talk of too much rain in the west for growing wheat. The reports say this is true of southern Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska. Valentine was credited with buying September wheat during the morning. Receipts of wheat were a little larger today with few cars of contract. The Illinois Weekly Crop Bulletin is bullish on wheat. At mid-day cash and May had steadied, regaining the opening loss of ½c and July extended its decline to ¼c. Twelve loads of wheat were reported taken for export. A Minneapolis wire conveys the information that there is a fight on between Pillsbury and Crosby, the millers. Pillsbury was a heavy seller of July, but Crosby took all that was offered. The primary receipts of wheat were 255,000 bu.; last week, 334,000 bu.; last year, 173,000 bu. Shipments, 307,000 bu.; last week, 508,000 bu.; last year, 583,000 bu. The close was unchanged for cash and May, and ¼c lower for July.

The corn market opened steady with both May and July unchanged. This market was dull but held steady in the face of the decline in wheat, on the announcement that the rains in the west were too heavy for corn planting. The world's available supply shows a decrease of 756,000. Receipts today were quite liberal, but only a small percentage of contract was noted. Primary receipts were 704,000 bu.; last week, 433,000 bu.; last year, 268,000 bu. Shipments, 439,000 bu.; last week, 555,000 bu.; last year, 477,000 bu. The close was firm, ½c higher for May and ¼c higher for July.

Oats were dull and a shade easier for July at the opening. Bradstreet's decrease 294,000. July strengthened before noon. The close was unchanged for May and ¼c higher for July.

There was very little dong in the seed market. October opened and closed without a change of price

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Today Close.	May 11 Close.
Cash	75½	76	75⅛	76	76
May	75½	....	....	76	76
July	72¼	72⅜	72⅛	72¼	72⅜
Corn—					
May	44½	45	44½	45	44½
July	44¾	45	44¾	45	45
Oats—					
May	35	....	....	35	35
July	32	32½	32	32⅛	32¼
Clover Seed—					
Oct.	$5.35	$5.35	$5.35	$5.35	$5.35

Rye—No. 2, 53½c.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Today Close.	May 11 Close.
May	78½	78⅝	78	78¼	78½
July	72¼	72⅜	71⅞	72¼	72¼
Sept.	70	70⅛	69⅝	69⅞	70
Corn—					
May	44⅜	44¾	44⅜	44⅝	44¼
July	44⅜	45⅛	44⅝	44¾	44⅜
Oats—					
Sept.	44⅛	44⅝	44¼	44¼	44¼
May	35	35¼	34¾	35⅛	35
July	32	32½	32	32⅜	32
Sept.	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Today Close.	May 11 Close.
May	82⅞	83	82⅝	83	82¼
July	77⅝	77⅞	77⅜	77½	77¼
Sept.	74⅞	75	74½	74⅝	74⅞
Corn—					
May	53⅛	53¼	52¾	53¼	53⅛
July	51½	52	51½	52	51½
Sept.	50	50⅜	50	50⅜	50¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Today Close.	May 11 Close.
May	71⅛	72	71⅛	72	71½
July	68	68¼	67¼	68¼	68⅛
Sept.	67⅜	67½	67¼	67⅝	67⅜

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Today Close.	May 11 Close.
May	..	..	..	77⅝	77¾
July	..	..	..	76½	76⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Today Close.	May 11 Close.
May	..	..	..	78¼	78¼
July	..	..	..	77½	77⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—	Open.	High.	Low.	Today Close.	May 11 Close.
May	..	..	..	$18.65	$18.50
July	$17.00	$17.20	$17.00	17.15	17.00
Sept.	16.57	16.72	16.57	16.67	16.60
Lard—					
May	8.82	..	..	8.82	8.80
July	8.80	8.97	8.77	8.92	8.87
Sept.	8.92	9.05	8.90	9.00	8.97
Ribs—					
May	9.07	9.20	9.07	9.20	9.15
July	9.20	9.27	9.12	9.27	9.20
Sept.	9.15	9.22	9.12	9.20	9.17

New York Stocks.

New York, May 12.—Wall St.—Opening prices were a small fraction higher than last night on a moderate volume of dealings. A rise of 1⅛ in St. Louis & San Francisco reflected the official announcement of the deal with Rock Island. Rock Island rose ⅛. Missouri Pacific advanced ½ on large absorption and there was an advance of 1½ in Colorado Fuel.

A demand for Hocking Valley, which advanced it 4¼ to 105, due to expectations of an early announcement of transfer of control was the most notable incident of the first hour's dealingr.

In general the market was higher, but St. Louis & San Francisco and Colorado Fuel moved feverishly, though holding well above yesterday's close. Prominent stocks were rather quiet, and without important change, but good gains were made at other points. Hocking Valley preferred, Lackawanna, National Railroad of Mexico preferred, Wabash preferred, Denver & Rio Grande, Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred, St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred, North American, Leather preferred and the Rubber stocks advanced 1@2.

The stock market was very uneven, wide movements in a few stocks having little effect on the general list. St. Louis & San Francisco rose an extreme 2¼, Delaware & Hudson 2½ and Texas & Pacific and National Railroad of Mexico a point. Mergenthaler Linotype sold 5½ higher than the preceding sale in November, 1901. There were losses of a point in Lake Erie & Western, Pacific Coast second preferred, Paper preferred, Steel Foundry preferred, Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred and of 1½ in Enameling. Bonds were irregular at noon.

The high level of prices was well maintained during the mid-day dullness and some of the leaders gained slightly. St. Louis & Southwestern, Northwestern and Rubber Goods preferred advanced 1 and Reduction and Refining 2, while Pere Marquette lost.

The extending of the rise in Missouri Pacific to a point was without effect on the market which was dormant. Large offerings of Pennsylvania appeared later, forcing it gack a good fraction and there was a slight reaction elsewhere on profit-taking sales. Sloss-Sheffield steel preferred dropped 3¼ and rallied a point and Kanawha & Michigan improved 3½. Metropolitan securities lost a point.

Money and Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco.	26½	..	..	26½
Am. Sug. & R. com.	126	..	..	126
Atchison	79⅝	80⅛	79½	79¾
Atchison pfd.	97	..	..	97⅛
Am. C. & F. com.	39⅝	39¾	39⅝	39⅝
Amal. Copper	66⅞	67	65¾	65¾
Balto. & Ohio	92¼	92¾	91	91⅝
Canadian Pac.	132¼	132⅜	131⅞	132
Chic. G. W.	22⅝	23	22⅝	23
Clover Leaf	26	..	..	26½
Clover Leaf pfd.	42¼	..	..	42⅞
Con. Tob. 4s	62	..	..	62
Colorado Fuel	65¼	66⅜	65¼	66
Ches. & Ohio	44⅞	44⅞	44¼	44¼
Erie com.	35¼	35½	34⅞	34⅞
Louis. & Nash.	118⅞	..	..	118¾
Leather pfd.	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	13¾
Leather pfd.	95¼	96⅝	95¼	95¼
Ice com.	9¼	..	..	9¼
Manhattan	141⅞	....	....	141½
Mex. Central	26½	27¼	26½	27¼
Missouri Pacific	112½	113	112	112
Mo. K. & T.	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26¼
New York Cen.	130¼	130¼	129½	129½
N. & W. com.	71½	71½	71¼	71¼
Ont. & Western	29½	29½	29⅜	29¼
Pennsylvania	130¼	130⅜	129¼	[illegible]
People's Gas Co.	104	....	....	[illegible]
Reading com.	55	55¼	54⅜	[illegible]
Rock Island	44½	44⅝	44⅛	[illegible]
Rep. I & S. Co.	18¾	....	....	[illegible]
So. Ry.	30½	30⅝	30¼	[illegible]
St. Paul	161¼	161¾	160⅛	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	54⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. San F. com.	79½	80¼	79⅛	[illegible]
Ten. Cl. & Iron	63¼	63⅝	62½	[illegible]
Union Pacific	90¼	90⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Steel	34⅞	35	34⅛	[illegible]
U. S. Steel pref	84⅜	84⅛	83⅞	[illegible]
Wabash com	28⅜	....	....	[illegible]
Wabash pref	48⅞	49¼	48	[illegible]
Wab. Deb. B's	77	77⅞	76¾	[illegible]
W. & L. E.	23⅞	24	23½	[illegible]
Wis. Cen	24	....	....	[illegible]
Wis. Cen pref	47⅞	....	....	[illegible]
Tex. Pac	35½	36¼	35	[illegible]
K. C. pref	53	....	....	[illegible]

Live Stock.

East Liberty, Pa., May 12.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 6 loads; market lower. Heavy, $6.80; mediums, $6.80; yorkers and pigs, $6.75@6.80. Sheep—Market steady. Sheep, $3.00@5.20; lambs, $4.00@7.25.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 12.—(Einck Bros'. special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—None. Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market slow. Pigs, $6.75@6.85; yorkers, $6.70@6.75; medium heavy, $6.80@6.90. Sheep—Receipts, 8 cars; market firm; yesterday's quotations.

Chicago, May 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.00@5.60; poor to medium, $4.00@5.10; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75; cows, $1.50@4.60; heifers, $2.50@5.00; canners, $1.50@2.70; bulls, $2.50@4.50; calves, $2.50@6.00; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 17,000; estimated receipts tomorrow, 25,000; left over, [illegible]; market 5@10c lower; mixed and butchers, $6.35@6.60; good to choice heavy, $6.65@6.80; roupgh heavy, $6.45@6.60; light, [illegible]; bulk of sales, $6.50@6.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; sheep steady; lambs strong; good to choice wethers, $5.00@5.585; fair to choice mixed, $3.50@4.75; native lambs, $4.50@7.35.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, May 12.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Receipts of hogs, 25 cars; market opened 5c lower; later 10c lower. Yorkers, $6.55; a few $6.60; mediums, $6.70@6.75; best pigs, $6.50.

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 25c; solid pack, 24c; dairy, 16@18c; packing stock, 12c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 24c; solid pack, 23c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 13½@14c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 15c.

Quotations today are:

Cabbages—1½c per lb.; new, $2.50@3.00 per crate.

Lettuce—Per lb., 13c.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 35c.

Pie Plant—15@20c.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, 75@$1.00 per doz.

Cauliflower—California, $1.25@1.50.

Celery—California, $1.00@1.50.

Beets—30@40c per bu.

Tomatoes—Floridas, fancy, per crate $3.25@4.00.

Spinach—60c per bu.

Asparagus—15c per pound.

Onions—50@60c; green, 10c per doz; Egyptian, $1.50@1.60 per bu., $3.00@3.25 per sack; Bermudas, $1.90@2.00 per crate.

Spanish Onions—$1.40 per crate.

Wax Beans—Per bu., $3.00@3.50.

Green Beans—Per bu., $2.50@3.00.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.60@2.75.

Parsnips—35c@40c per bu.

Turnips—25@30c per bu.

Carrots—40@50c per bu.

Potatoes—55@60c, very firm.

Strawberries—Tennessee crates, 24 qts., $3.00.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 12½c; spring chickens, 13c per pound; broilers, 25@30c each; turkeys, 14c; ducks, 12c; geese, 10c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 13@14c; spring chickens, 14@15c per lb.; turkeys, 16@17c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 12½@13c.

New York Produce.

New York, May 12.—Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard dull; prime western steam, $9.20. Butter—Receipts, 10,625 pkgs.; firm; state dairy, 17@21c; extra creamery, 22c; creamery, common to choice, 18@21½c. Cheese—Receipts, 7,700 pkgs.; market steady; state full cream, fancy small colored and white old, 13@15c; large colored and white old, 13@14½c; small colored new, 12c; small white new, 12c; large colored new, 11¾c; large white new, 11¾c. Eggs—Receipts, 21,383 pkgs.; market weak; state and Pennsylvania, 17c; western storage packed, 17c; Kentucky, 16½c; firsts, 16½@17c; southern, 15@15½c. Sugar Raw steady; fair refining, 3 3-16c; centrifugal 96 test, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, [illegible]; refined steady; crushed, $5.40c; powdered, $4.90; granulated, $4.80. Petroleum firm, refined, all ports, $8.50@8.55. Coffee quiet. No. 7 Rio 5⅛c. Spirits turpentine steady at 49@49½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 31@40c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, May 12.—Butter firm; creams, 16@21c; dairies, 14½@18c. Eggs firm at 14@14¾c. Cheese steady; twins, 13@13¼c; daisies, 13@13½c; Young Americas, 13½c.

New York Poultry.

New York, May 12.—Poultry—Alive slow but steady; spring chickens, nearby, 25c; fowls, 13½c; turkeys, 10@11c; dressed firm; fowls, western, 13½@14c; turkeys, 13@18c.

Cotton.

New York, May 12.—Cotton futures firm. May, 11.18; June, 10.77; July, [illegible]; August, 10.25; September, 9.38; October, 8.94; November, 8.86; December, [illegible]; January, 8.88.

The shorts in cotton made another mad rush to cover this morning, but the demand was met by enormous selling by the clique for the two-fold purpose of realizing and at the same time preventing a bear panic. On the other hand cables were disappointing, receipts were full, the weather fine and new crop accounts glowing. But these factors were set aside for the time being in view of the more immediate necessities of the speculative shorts. July and August were the active months, but it was apparent that a short interest still lingered in May, which remained steady at 11.18 to 11.20. Within the first hour July, which closed at 10.64, sold up to 10.75 and then off to 10.61; August, which closed at 10.33, sold up to 10.37 and ran off to [illegible]; September, which closed at 9.43, sold up to 9.45 and declined to 9.41.

At noon the market was feverish and irregular with near months 1 to 4 points lower and far months 1 to 3 points lower. Spot dull. Middling uplands, [illegible]; middling gulf, 11.55. Estimated receipts at the ports today, 15,000 bales, against [illegible] last week, and 4,847 last year. For the week, 55,000 bales, against 67,293 last week, and 47,842 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 5,300 bales, against 1,526 last year, and at Houston, 5,506 bales, against 434 last year.

Wool.

Boston, May 12.—The wool market shows a better general business for the last week than it has in some time, but a slight weakness in prices is noted. Territory wool has been in good demand. Fine staple scoured, 52@53; fine [illegible]; fine medium, 47@48; medium, 43@45. Fleece wools have been quiet, owing to small stocks and the firmness in prices. Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, [illegible]; X, 26@27; Nos. 1 and 2, 30@31. Michigan X and above, 25@26; Nos. 1 and 2, [illegible] wools. Very little doing in Australian. Prices steady and unchanged.